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1. Howe George Dorland, 1847-1917
2. Howe family
 - A. H. (subject 1)
 - (w.) D (subject 2)

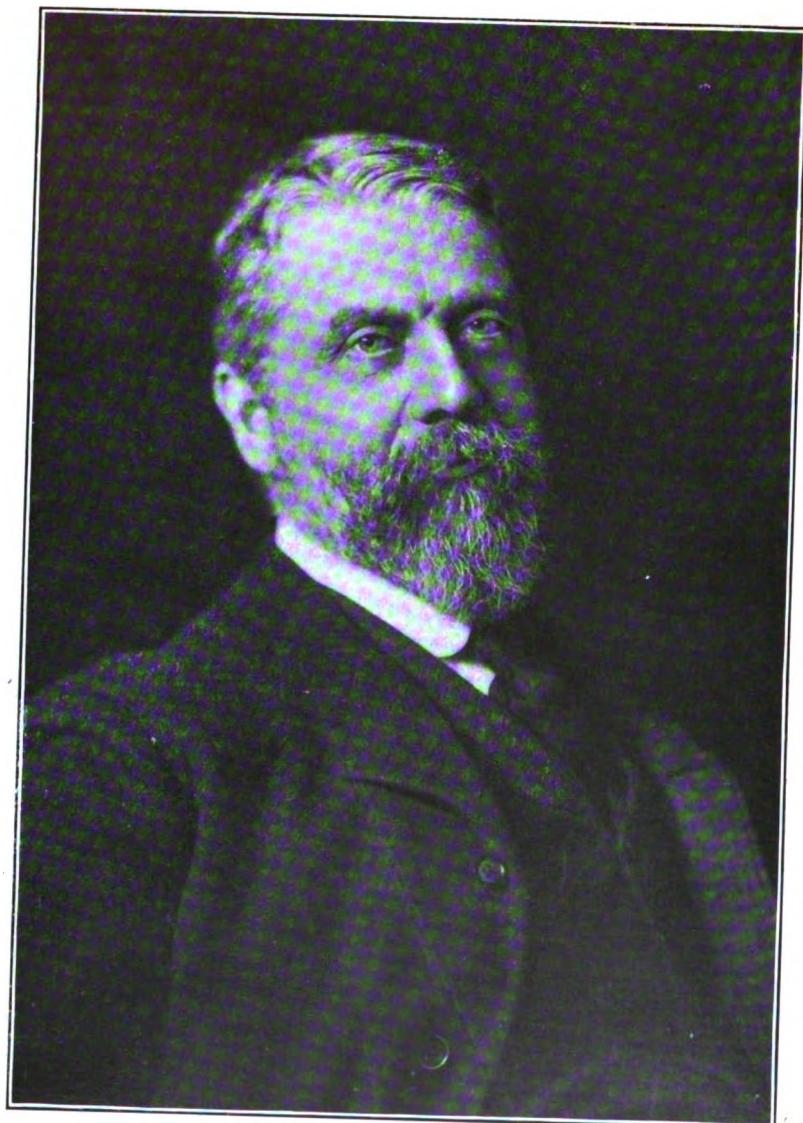
THE
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PRESENTED BY

Herbert Barber Howe

December 16, 1920

AN
(Howe)
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Very truly
Geo. R. Howe

Not in R.O.
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PM

GEORGE ROWLAND HOWE

1847—1917

A SON'S TRIBUTE

by

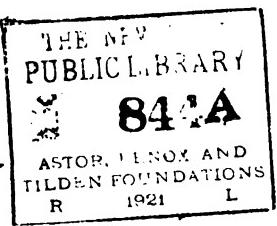
Howe, the author: ..

The record of a useful life and some genealogical notes

Mount Kisco New York

1920

V.S.



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TO HIS GRANDCHILDREN

Alice Runyon Howe

Jane Eno Howe

Emeline Barnard Howe

David FitzRandolph Howe

and

George Howe Wilder

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FOREWORD

These pages are published that his grandchildren may know something of what manner of man he was and that they may have a record of his useful life. If some of them remember him at all it was in the days of his invalidism—not one of them ever saw him as the active man of affairs, conscientious, public spirited, and deeply religious. His life-long habit of saving papers and diaries and letters has given the grandchildren the story in his own words. My task has been to select the most characteristic things in the vast amount of material he prepared. I want this Tribute to be a supplement to the painstaking volume he published thirty-one years ago "Filial Tribute to the Memory of Rev. John Moffat Howe M.D.—New York 1889."

This book was to have been issued soon after his death but service for the army with the Y M C A, both at home and overseas, intervened. I doubt if he would have disapproved such delay.

To prepare this is a labor of love and to dedicate it to the grandchildren is at once my deepest appreciation of him and my noblest ambition for them.

HERBERT BARBER HOWE

MOUNT KISCO NEW YORK
October 21 1920

CHRONOLOGY

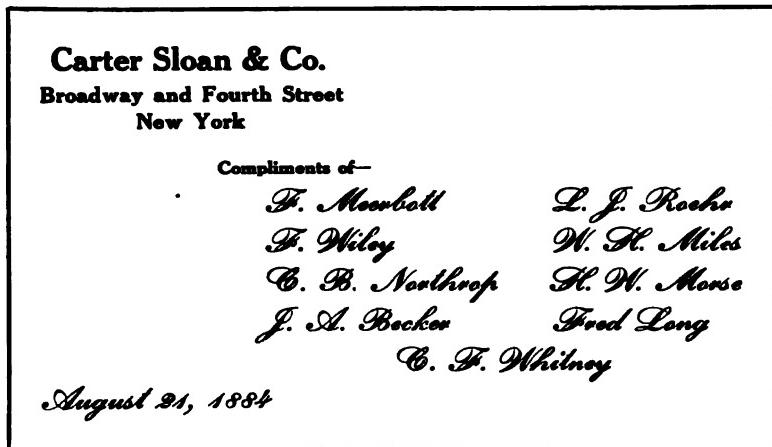
1847		October 21	Born at 227 Grand Street New York City
1853			Removal of the family to Passaic New Jersey
1861			United, on profession of faith, with the Methodist Episcopal Church in Passaic
1864-5			Student, Class of 1868, in New York University
1866		March 5	Entered the employ of Carter Hale and Company, manufacturing jewelers, Newark
1869			Elected to membership Passaic Lodge No. 67 F & A M (transferred 1884 to St John's Lodge No. 1 Newark and in 1898 to Hope Lodge No. 124 East Orange)
1869-1880			Traveling salesman for Carter Howkins and Dodd and for Carter Howkins and Sloan
1876			Admitted to partnership Carter Howkins and Sloan
1879		June 11	Married to Miss Louisa Anna Barber at Homer New York
1880-1888			A resident of Newark and a member of St Paul's Methodist Episcopal Church
1880		December 20	George Rowland Howe Jr born at 16 Linden Street Newark—died September 1881 at Homer New York.
1881-1910			In charge of the factory, Park and Mulberry Streets, Newark (Carter Sloan and Company, Carter Hastings and Howe, Carter Howe and Company)
1882		October 25	Herbert Barber Howe born at 16 Linden Street
1886		April 22	Ruth Eno Howe born at 62 East Park Street
1887			First trip abroad
1888-1917			A resident of East Orange 1888-1898 a member of Calvary Methodist Episcopal Church 1899-1917 a member of the First (Munn Avenue) Presbyterian Church
1889			Elected a member of the New Jersey Society, Sons of the American Revolution
1890		August	Completion of the home at 108 North Arlington Avenue, East Orange
1892			Vice President of the Jewelers League of New York City
1892-1894			President of the Young Men's Christian Association of Newark

1893-1898		Served on the Board of Education of East Orange One of the founders and the first Sunday School Superintendent of the Park Avenue Methodist Episcopal Chapel of East Orange
1893		Elected a member of the Washington Association of New Jersey
1895		Second trip abroad
1897		Elected a member of the New Jersey Society of the Order of Founders and Patriots of America
1899		Elected a member of the New England Society of Orange
1900		Third trip abroad
1901		Elected to membership in the Society of Colonial Wars in the State of New Jersey
1902-1911		Elected to membership Jersey Commandery No. 19 Knights Templar East Orange
1902		Served on the Board of Trustees of the Newark Technical School
1903-1911		Firm name became Carter Howe and Company
1904-1911		A manager of the Howard Savings Institution of Newark
1904		President of the Municipal Art League of East Orange
1905-1917		Elected to membership Board of Trade of Newark—Treasurer of the Lock Washer Company of Newark—Fourth trip abroad
1908		Vice President of the New Jersey Historical Society
1909	April 26	Presidential Elector for Taft and Sherman—Vice President General, National Society, Sons of the American Revolution—appointed by Governor Fort on first Industrial Education Commission of New Jersey
1910		Herbert Barber Howe and Elizabeth Blossom Runyon married at Mount Kisco New York
1911	April 12	Elected a director of the National Newark Banking company—elected a manager of the Mutual Benefit Life Insurance Company—elected Vice President of the Howard Savings Institution
1911	May 30	Alice Runyon Howe born at Paterson New Jersey
1913	September 18	Final illness developed Jane Eno Howe born at Mount Kisco New York

- 1913 October 15 Milo West Wilder Jr and Ruth Eno Howe
 married at East Orange
- 1914 November 23 Emeline Barnard Howe born at Waterbury
 Connecticut
- 1916 June 15 George Howe Wilder born at East Orange
- 1917 June 9 Died at his home in East Orange (buried in
 Rosedale Cemetery, Orange, on June 11th)

BUSINESS

This desk, at which I am writing, father used for nearly thirty years. It was a present to him from a group of his men soon after he returned to Newark to take charge at the factory. This note was found among his papers—



Most of his life, he used to say, was spent in the factory at this desk. This characteristic sentence, taken from one of his letters, would tend to prove that statement—

It was my physical reserve in 1880—fresh from the road—that enabled me to take control at the factory and work up to fourteen or fifteen hours out of the twenty four for the first year or two until I was absolutely as well as nominally in control.

8th December 1903

My earliest recollection of father recalls him hurrying across East Park Street to the factory with his overcoat thrown over his shoulders and buttoned in front like a cape. His work then began at six forty five o'clock in order that the safe might be opened and the men have their work boxes and be ready for the seven o'clock whistle. The office was on the first floor of the four storied factory building situated on the south east corner of Mulberry and East Park Streets, and was reached by a narrow

hallway from the Mulberry Street entrance—the desks were arranged along the Park Street windows. Just inside the hall was an old sign—

Keiner Arbeiter ist zu sprechen wahrend der Arbeitzeit

Its language indicates the nationality of the men who composed the working force when father took the management in the early eighties—beginning about 1895 the Italians began to predominate—and its prohibition reveals the ever present fact that a place where gold is worked cannot be hospitable—the doors at the end of the hall leading to both office and factory were always locked! Let father writing from this very desk in the center of the office state the problem of management as he faced it for thirty years—

An old jewelry factory—where the best men are somewhat artistic hence often very much cranks and illy balanced—is a law unto itself. Precedent—any old thing counts—and to “get on to their curves” jolly them along so as to get the work out and at the same time be fair and square—judicial in thought and speech is *The Problem*. They claim the right to do—or leave undone—to be careless and entail loss etc but you must keep cool and even tempered—control them sometimes, with, more often without, their knowing it, so only can order be brought out of confusion and success achieved. If these chaps in addition to their mechanical and artistic ability were well balanced and had executive ability they would be on top and you and I would be working for them. It is a case of “wiggle” pure and simple.

15th February 1905

I have a perfect earthquake on my hands to-day. I have not been so tried in months—and may find myself in serious trouble. I always avoid trouble if I can but when I am conscious of right, and diplomacy and patience fail, “a time for war” seems to have arrived—then take the aggressive with a dash. The disloyalty of men, the absolute lack of interest in the success of the business from which they have drawn their living for years, appals me.

4th March 1902

Just take 250 to 400 people with a large assortment of cranks among them—with all the jealousies of necessity engendered by rivalry for place etc etc and you can realize something of what my life has been for twenty years here at the factory. The first thing is to keep your head cool and clear—when you get mad or lose control of yourself shut up like an oyster. Put on your hat and go around the block three times before you answer. I have done it lots of times.

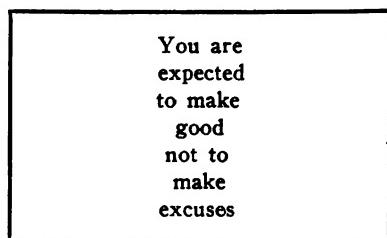
24th February 1903

To say I am keyed up every moment does not express it. In addition to the unending detail and rush of the busy season we now have strikes all over the city. So far we have escaped but are paying largely increased

wages and are in the frame of mind of the Psalmist when he prays
not only to be delivered from wars but from the rumors of wars.

30th September 1904

It was a strenuous life that he lived and, one day, after trying to prepare an important statement and being interrupted repeatedly he half humorously summed up his environment, "Repose is a misfit in this factory" (28th January 1907). Yet the first time I opened this desk after he was stricken I found this card—



When—after the annual firm meeting of 1881—father had taken charge at the factory there were certain irregularities conditioning the success of the business. In addition, of course, there was the usual objection to a new and strange hand on the helm—father had been on the road selling goods for nearly twelve years—and the situation was pretty complex. He went to work to master the details for himself. In the desk was a small note book marked "Factory Costs 1881" in which in his own hand he had figured out the actual cost of the goods. On the same principle he had a mass of memoranda (written on the backs of envelopes which he himself carefully cut whenever he opened his mail) as to machinery and supplies and boilers and alloys. Items were there for every possible situation. On one I found the amount of soap needed for the annual cleaning, and also, equally important, the amount allowed to each of the scrubbers as a "pourboire." This attention to detail enabled him, out of the disorder, to build an organization that made the business a success during his years of control. And with that ability to apply himself until he understood the very smallest part of the entire system was also his ability to read character. He had to choose a foreman who was trained in technical detail and would work in full loyalty with him. A workman from Hanau, Germany, attracted his attention—

I took Ferdinand Meerbott home with me one evening and talked over the situation at the factory. I told him I wanted a foreman I could trust and asked him to take the position. He listened to me and then with tears in his eyes said he could not accept for he could not write his name. I said "Make your mark and I will understand that."

Mr. Meerbott accepted the position and the friendship and for twenty years these two men worked side by side. Neither failed in all those years to show appreciation of the other. Mr. Meerbott's New Year's calls in our home will never be forgotten and one of father's emphatic expressions was "Meerbott used to say . . . and Meerbott was right." I doubt if any of the men in the factory meant to father what this stolid spectacled German did. Never have I heard father tell of his factory experiences but what he would always add "Meerbott was loyalty itself." A staff of dependable men was built up in the same way. I cannot mention them all much as I would like to. The day before we buried father one of them—Joe Devlin—old and crippled, came way out to the house "to see Mr. Howe"—one of the acts that speak more eloquently than words! Among his papers was an envelope containing a pair of pliers skilfully carved out of wood—a token of regard from one of the oldest men in the factory—"Daddy" Edwards. Were father writing this himself he would mention these incidents and many more for he was always eager to give honor "where honor was due." At the semi-centennial banquet of the firm in January 1892 father said—

For twenty seven years I have been connected with the firm, and it is a satisfaction to me that I have been able to contribute somewhat to the success of the institution as it stands to-day. I have had experience as a traveler, in the office, and for the last eleven years in the factory. It gives me great pleasure to see so many from the factory here to-night to unite with us in doing honor to our worthy Senior. The bonds between office and factory are closer than we appreciate and I believe will grow closer in the years that are to come. Success depends on the unity, the sympathy, and the active coöperation of factory and office.

Carter Sloan and Company Souvenir 1892

The Souvenir contains these names—

REPRESENTING FACTORY AND OFFICE

Mr. Frank R. Horton	Mr. Ferdinand Meerbott
Mr. Frank L. Wood	Mr. Edward A. Thiery
Mr. James S. Franklin	Mr. William H. Miles
Mr. William Leding	Mr. John Doerr
Mr. Edward B. Dana	Mr. John Becker
Mr. Charles M. Hopping	Mr. Charles F. Whitney

Mr. Frank W. Stansborough
Mr. Albert F. Carter
Mr. John McN. Robertson
Mr. George W. Smith
Mr. Harry R. Blackman
Mr. William J. Bell
Mr. Jos. G. Henderson
Mr. Charles F. Haas
Mr. Herman Lipfert

Mr. August J. Duessler
Mr. William C. Fischer
Mr. Clarence H. Miles
Mr. Daniel P. Fitzgerald
Mr. Victor Breidt
Mr. William E. Simonson
Mr. Winfield Lyle
Mr. William C. Eisler
Mr. Frank Baumbusch

MEMBERS OF THE FIRM

Mr. Aaron Carter, Jr.
Mr. Courtland E. Hastings
Mr. William T. Carter

Mr. Augustus K. Sloan
Mr. George R. Howe
Mr. William T. Gough

There was in the factory during all these years a spirit of coöperation above the average and I believe I am right in attributing it in no small measure to the purpose of the man in control. Here is a stilted and rather eulogistic article which expresses father's idea of management from the very beginning—

MANUFACTURER'S NOBLE EXAMPLE

About a year ago the firm of Carter Sloan and Company of this city, who are among the most extensive, and, as appears, the most liberal, manufacturers of jewelry in this country, for the purpose of affording proper amusement and instruction to their large number of apprentices during the winter months, adopted the plan of frequent evening meetings, at which music, recitations and addresses were had. Last Saturday evening the project was reopened for the coming winter. About five thirty o'clock, in a large room, suitably fitted up in the upper part of the firm's factory, were assembled about fifty well dressed intelligent looking young men who are engaged in learning different branches of the jewelry business. An elegant repast was furnished by Davis. Mr. Carter presided at one table and Mr. Howe at the other. After full justice had been done to the viands, fitting addresses, replete with good advice, were made by Messrs. Carter and Howe of the firm, and the Rev. Mr. Yatman and William B. Guild, Jr. All present were greatly delighted. The proposed meetings promise great advantage to the young men.

Newark *Daily Journal*
November 12 1883

When I was working in the factory (1905-6) father celebrated his fortieth anniversary with the concern—March 4 1906—by arranging a luncheon conference of the office force and bench foremen. After his friend Dr. James M. Ludlow had addressed the gathering he himself spoke of the past and his hopes for increasing coöperation in the future. He always sought the best interests and friendship of the men who worked with him. There are other and less exacting methods of factory management but given the situation father faced in 1881 and I venture

to say no one will attain greater success. When the time came for him to relinquish control the work went on without difficulty—his organization and continued re-organizations gave his successor an opportunity which had been denied him. Can a greater tribute than this be paid to a man in executive position?

One part of the business to which father gave a great deal of time and attention was the training of the boys who were seeking to enter the trade. The *Jewelers Circular-Weekly* contains this interview—

PRESIDENT OF THE NEWARK MANUFACTURING JEWELERS ASSOCIATION EXPRESSES HIS VIEWS ON THE APPRENTICESHIP QUESTION

Newark July 24—Coming direct from an important meeting of the State Commission appointed by Gov. Fort to investigate the need of more technical schools, George R. Howe, head of the Commission, was found at his office by the *Circular-Weekly* reporter. Mr. Howe is head of Carter Howe & Co., Park and Mulberry Streets; and not only a veteran jeweler, but also an enthusiast of the most progressive type on the subject of technical schools.

Mr. Howe is a particularly appropriate man to be studying this subject, partly because he has given certain phases of the jewelry business more personal attention than some others, and partly because he is one of the few who maintains in his own shop a genuine apprentice system, which he says is partly the result of a patriotic feeling which holds that every manufacturer and master craftsman owes it to his country to train up its youth. Mr. Howe points out that the training up of skilled jewelry workers is exceedingly important and also that it is beset with unusual difficulties.

"The successful jeweler" said Mr. Howe "is a crank." With this for a text one must follow out his line of thought for a long distance to get his exact point of view. In the first place, the jewelry manufacturing houses of the United States have been and still are, on the whole, short lived. Some years ago when the Federal Government wanted to get certain statistics of the wages paid to jewelers going back over a certain number of years, there were but four houses in the country old enough to supply this data. Of these four three were small and their figures would not be representative and Carter Howe and Co. had to supply all the statistics, as it was the only large concern consecutively in existence for the length of time required. One cause of this short-lived state of affairs in the industry is that practically all the successful manufacturing jewelers are men who work up from the bench; men of natural skill and personal push, who fight their way to the top by sheer ability.

Mr. Howe pointed out that these men in most cases are not all-around men in the trade, but at heart they are artisans, with some highly developed specialty which occupies their whole horizon of life. He added that in such men the real artistic temperament, the desire to produce a creditable product, partly for its own sake, intensifies the narrowness of their view, and makes them, as he says, truly "cranks." To further emphasize his claim regarding his fellow manufacturers Mr. Howe recalled the early days of the Newark Manufacturing Jewelers Association. At that time the manufacturers did not know each other by sight. When the effort was made to unite them feelings of jealousy and distrust, in

some cases openly expressed, mitigated against the move. Mr. Howe regards this merely as a demonstration of the strong individuality which pervades the trade, in contrast to the sinking of the individual in the factory system, such as may be seen, for instance, in the shoe industry and many others which are highly centralized.

This "crankiness" is a serious problem in the solution of the question of how and where to recruit the young men who are going to be the successful manufacturing jewelers of the future. It seems to be admitted by most of the thoughtful men at the head of the trade that if the jewelers of this country hold their own with those abroad and develop their industry as creditably as other American industries have been developed, they must have something corresponding to the old apprenticeship system. Mr. Howe has found in his official inquiries that some manufacturers favor maintaining the actual old fashioned system of a century and a half ago, while others have found by experience that owing to the difference between ancient and modern law the system bound the firm but not the boy. In a system designed by Mr. Howe, and under which some thirty apprentices are constantly being trained up, these young men start from 16 to 17, and work an average of four and one half years. The first two years they are worth little or nothing to the firm. The third they average about up to what they are paid. The fourth, if they are good, they reimburse the firm in many ways for the attention shown them. In several other New Jersey shops young men rank as journeymen after four years' service as apprentices, regardless of the quality of their work or their age.

One of the chief reasons for the effort to arrange for technical education is that the New Jersey law discourages in many ways boys from going to work until they are 16. Yet they are able to leave school when they are 14, and thousands who have no studious tastes do leave school then. The two intervening years are crucial. If industrious they often enter shops to cheap routine poorly paid work which teaches them nothing. At 16 they are as ignorant as before. Others become loafers. Only a small proportion use the two years well. Mr. Howe and his colleagues feel that a large share of the blame for this condition rests on the fact that the schools lay too much stress on the preparation for college and on bookish education, slighting the development of industrially intelligent men and women. They feel this state is far behind others in this important respect. They are looking forward to the day when a boy of 12 to 14 can enter a school in Newark and graduate later a skilled alert enterprising ambitious jeweler.

Jewelers Circular-Weekly
July 1908

I wish father had written this article himself. The reporter has not always put the matter in the best light and yet it stands as the most complete statement we have of father's ambitions for the boys in the factory. He was always thinking of the boy who lacking the opportunity for college training nevertheless sought to prepare himself as a trained workman. That the public school system stressed the cultural studies at the expense of the technical was to him, situated in a manufacturing city, a grave weakness. In his relation to the Newark Technical School and to the study of the need of Industrial Education in the state father had the greater opportunities he sought. In 1902 Gov-

ernor Murphy appointed him a Trustee of the Newark Technical School—he was several times reappointed and served continuously for nine years retiring in 1911 as Treasurer of the Board. A trade paper made this comment on the appointment—

A special course in designing for jewelers and silversmiths will be instituted at the Newark Technical School this year. This step was decided on at a meeting of the Board of Trustees held last Wednesday afternoon. Among those present was Mr. George R. Howe a new member. Mr. Howe is a member of the firm of Carter Howe and Company and was appointed by Governor Murphy in place of Benjamin Atha who resigned.

The Manufacturing Jeweler
September 22 1902

The program of the graduating exercises of 1909 gives the personnel of the trustees as follows—

BOARD OF TRUSTEES

His Excellency, John Franklin Fort, president *ex officio*
Hon. Jacob Haussling, *ex officio*
George W. Ketcham, vice president
George R. Howe, treasurer
John B. Stroebus
Moses Straus
Samuel E. Robertson, M.D.
Franklin Phillips
Peter Campbell
Abram Rothschild
Charles A. Colton, secretary

This letter tells of his satisfaction in being asked to help in another direction—

I am just back from Trenton where four of the five members of the new Industrial Education Commission met and organized by making me president and Mr. Tennent of Jersey City temporary secretary. They all seem to be men with opinions of their own—more rather than less divergent, all interested and very much in earnest. I look for some animated discussions but believe we can get together—such men usually can.

2nd June 1908

Governor Fort had appointed father on this new commission which reported to the Legislature in March 1909. This document was characterized as “the most comprehensive collection

that has been made of authoritative statements as to industrial conditions and needs in New Jersey." The report closes—

It is the belief of the Commission that for the State to make suitable provision for industrial education is to safeguard and promote the best interests of its entire citizenship; it is to furnish equality of opportunity to all; to put within the reach of everyone the means of making a worthy living—the foundation step towards living a worthy life; it is to make home life more pleasant, to broaden the horizon of youth, and to bring a fuller and richer meaning to the daily work of the artisan; it is to enhance the dignity of labor, to forestall poverty, and to substitute healthy creative impulses for criminal tendencies; it is to add to the permanence and stability of the whole industrial fabric, in this state of important and diversified industries. The attainment of these aims, in whole or in part, is worthy of personal effort and sacrifice, and mutual forbearance. It is the hope of the Commission that organized constructive work may be undertaken, eventually to bring facilities for industrial training within the reach of all.

GEORGE R. HOWE, president
WILLIAM A. BEMBRIDGE
JOHN W. FERGUSON
F. W. ROEBLING, JR.
GEORGE G. TENNANT

ATTEST—ALBERT A. SNOWDEN, secretary

Father's pride in the honorable place the firm occupied in the trade was always apparent. At the time of the Semi-Centennial (1841-1891) one of the trade papers published this article—

A HALF CENTURY OF SUCCESS

It may not be known to the entire trade that the present year marks the semi-centennial of the foundation of the celebrated house of Carter Sloan and Company. Fifty years! They cover the greater portion of the history of the jewelry trade of this country. During that period hundreds of firms have launched their barks upon the sea of business, many of which have left even no reminiscences of themselves. There are at present less than a half dozen manufacturing houses in the trade whose foundation antedates fifty years. The completion of a half century of business activity, that has been accompanied by success due to the indomitable courage, persistent industry, enterprise and strict integrity of the several managements which have successively wielded the affairs of the concern warrants the prominent recognition which the *Circular* here extends.

In 1841 Aaron Carter, Jr., formed a copartnership with James A. Pennington and Michael Doremus, under the name of Pennington Carter and Doremus and engaged in the manufacture of jewelry. They rented the premises, 369 Broad Street, Newark, N. J., the building being the identical one in which Mr. Carter had first attended school. The firm had no salesrooms, all their business being transacted at the factory. This partnership lasted a little less than two years, Mr. Pennington retiring on account of ill health. The firm then became Carter and Doremus, which continued until 1844, when Mr. Doremus, having received an excellent offer to go with another house, the partnership was dissolved, A. Carter, Jr., continued alone until 1845.

Without going into the causes and details of the various changes in the firm style which followed until the present style was adopted, it may be well to briefly specify these changes: in 1845 the firm was Aaron Carter, Jr., and Company; 1847 Carter Beam and Pierson; 1848 Carter and Pierson; 1853 Carter Pierson and Hale; 1866 Carter Hale and Company; 1867 Carter Hawkins and Dodd; 1875 Carter Hawkins and Sloan; and in 1881 the style Carter Sloan and Company was adopted, which still remains.

The present firm is composed of Aaron Carter, Augustus K. Sloan, George R. Howe, C. E. Hastings and William T. Carter. Mr. Sloan entered the house on July 25 1854 as salesman and was admitted into the firm in 1867. Mr. Howe entered the employ of the concern when it was Carter Hale and Company on March 4 1866, while Mr. Hastings came about a year later, in February 1867, when the firm was Carter Hawkins and Dodd. Wm. T. Carter entered the house immediately after his graduation at Princeton College.

On January 1 1876 the three latter gentlemen, Messrs. Howe, Hastings and Carter, were admitted to partnership in the business. On January 1 1880 Wm. T. Carter left the concern and entered into partnership with Henry Henze as Henze and Carter; but he was readmitted in 1885. On January 1 1880 Mr. Howe relinquished traveling, and one year later took charge of the factory at Newark.

At the present time Aaron Carter, whose seventy-fifth birthday will take place on January 17th, is practically retired from active participation in the affairs of the house, which are thus left to the endeavors of four men, healthy and in the prime of life, men comprehensive in their executive abilities and thoroughly conversant with every requisite of the trade.

The Jewelers' Circular
December 30 1891

And that father did his part in maintaining that success this letter from Mr. William T. Carter is the best proof. Mr. Carter was his partner for over thirty five years and his associate at the factory for seventeen (1885-1902)—

Last night a telegram from Mr. Farrow brought word that your father had passed away on Friday night. It is very hard to write about it. Your father and I passed together so many many years in business association, and, up to the day he was stricken, was such an embodiment of health and energy, that I never thought of him as going first. Our business association was very pleasant. I do not remember of a single serious disagreement, or of an unkind word that passed between us. Your father and I were both brought up in Christian homes, and under very similar surroundings. We were both professing Christians, and I think we tried as best we could to exemplify the Christian life. At any rate he did, consequently there was peace. Then my father died and I went to New York and the life of confidence with your father was broken. Then came the stroke. I have watched with great admiration his struggle to overcome, and his patience. Six long years!! But God has called him now, and who of us, with a world bathed in blood, would call him back?

10th June 1917

But no record of the firm is complete as far as father is concerned without mention of his relations to Mr. Aaron Carter—

the founder of the business. From the day of father's employment by Mr. Carter in 1866 to the latter's death in 1902—36 years—there existed a remarkable and unique business friendship. In a Minute which father prepared for the New England Society of Orange in 1902 he pays heartfelt tribute to his senior partner and friend—

IN MEMORIAM

MINUTE ADOPTED BY THE NEW ENGLAND SOCIETY ON THE DEATH OF AARON CARTER

Mr. Aaron Carter, whose memory we would honor and whose character we would study to-night, was a fine example of the successful American manufacturer and man of affairs. The founder of an important business and partner in the ever succeeding firms growing out of it for over sixty years, while he was connected with the jewelry business for over seventy years. He was an American of Americans, descended from Nicholas Carter, who settled in Stamford Connecticut before 1652, and later removed to Elizabethtown New Jersey. His descendant, Aaron Carter, grandfather of our Aaron Carter, was a member of the Morris County militia, and served as a private through the Revolutionary War. His son, Caleb, married Phoebe Johnson. He established himself as a carriage builder in 1800 and was the pioneer of this important industry in Newark. He became the father of a large family. His son Aaron Carter was born in Newark January 17 1817. He had the benefit of such schools as then existed in Newark and Mendham New Jersey until he was fifteen years of age, when as was the custom, he was regularly indentured to the old firm of Taylor and Baldwin, pioneers of the manufacturing jewelry business in Newark, to learn the trade of jeweler, served his full term of about six years and worked at the bench for about two years more, until 1841, when he established the business that stands to-day as a monument to his ambition, energy, foresight and unswerving integrity.

Throughout his apprenticeship and those early years he was a student as well as a mechanic and used such spare time as he could get, in those days of long hours and of hard and often menial work, to acquire a good business and general education. Always a keen observer, he became a well read man, a fine penman, a graceful and forceful letter writer and a most satisfactory correspondent. He was the executive and salesman of the little business he established with two of his shopmates, but when a little later both of his partners left him, he showed a good mechanical mind and proved himself competent to superintend his growing factory and direct its details as well. He was modest in his estimate of his own ability, generous as to that of other men's and always ready and anxious to secure the ablest men in their various specialties as his business associates.

He was an optimist of the most pronounced type, always hopeful and encouraging in dark days with financial complications or panic without, or with confusion and treachery within that come at times to all business associations as well as into each individual life. He was a gentle yet most persistent man, methodical and painstaking, yet with so strong a faith in an over-ruling Providence that having done his best, with a clear conscience, he left the outcome to the Higher Power, in whom he trusted without worry, and it was this philosophy of life, this all pervading faith that, perhaps, had much to do in making his day so long and the evening time so bright. He was a man of broad view and high ideals,

and as ever increasing success attended his efforts, he entered the doorways always opening to such a man.

He was one of the organizers of the Newark City National Bank in 1851 and a director until his death; a manager of the Howard Savings Institution since 1866; one of the original directors of the Prudential Insurance Company of America and active on its committee to the end, to say nothing of the many other interests that called out his energy and thought. His time was so fully occupied that for many years he has given no personal attention to the jewelry business but simply kept in touch with its general policy. His faculty for drawing active and efficient men about him in his business kept him abreast of the times and in sympathy with all progress. When you consider that during his business life steam power was introduced and that oil lamps were superceded by gas and electricity; that the stage coach gave way to the railroad, and the sailing vessel was driven from the high seas by the ocean liner, it means much to say that he kept fully abreast of his times. His strong faith in God about which he had very little to say was shown by his works and his strong sense of obligation to his fellowmen, and he not only gave of his means liberally but of his best thought and time as well. He enjoyed helping worthy causes and men, yet always gave so quietly and unostentatiously, so kindly as to be an inspiration to the few whom he personally touched, while the many knew little or nothing of his beneficence. During the last month of his life he supplemented his large subscription to the Newark Young Men's Christian Association, of which he was a trustee, by personal calls upon some of his wealthy business friends, to whom he appealed in behalf of the young men, who needed just the help, to help themselves, the new building would afford. He felt it more than a duty, a pleasure, to help the struggling crowd in the great manufacturing center, almost a foreign city, where he had achieved the success of his own business life and where the need was so great. Yet with all this he did his share at home. You know, many of you, much better than I, of his active interest in all our local charities. At the time of his death he was President of the Board of Advice of the Training School for Nurses; senior member of the Advisory Board of the Memorial Hospital, where he had served for over twenty years; trustee of the Orange Young Men's Christian Association; a ruling elder in the Hillside Presbyterian Church, as he had been from its organization in November 1887, and where in 1896 he started the movement that freed the church from all mortgage indebtedness.

Previous to the organization of this church he was, from 1865 to 1887, active in the Orange Valley Congregational Church where he served as a member of the committee that erected the present edifice. He filled the various offices of deacon, treasurer of the board, assistant superintendent of the Sunday School and a member of the Standing Committee and here, as always, he stood for all that was true, pure, broadminded and charitable. In the sixties he served for some years as a member of the Board of Education of the City of Orange, and was always active and enthusiastic in movements for honest and efficient municipal government, although he never held political office.

He was interested in the Music Hall Association early in its history and served as a director from 1889 to 1895. He was a member of the New England Society from 1870, the year in which it was established. He believed in our Bureau of Associated Charities and was a liberal contributor. He was a member of the New Jersey Society of the Sons of the American Revolution; of the Washington Headquarters Association at Morristown; a patron of the New Jersey Historical Society and active in its interest, as well as in all public spirited enterprises, educational, social, anything that tended to help, encourage or brighten life. He loved his home and his books, was true in all his relations to his

fellows, and to-night, after so many years of business association, in all positions from junior boy to his chosen business associate, I esteem it a privilege to pay such loyal and affectionate tribute as I may to the memory of this Christian gentleman, good citizen and true friend.

Orange Chronicle
March 8 1902

Even after father became senior partner he never forgot the days when he started at the factory as "boy."

It is thirty six years ago to-day since I first appeared here at the factory and began my business life. It does not seem possible that so many years have passed or that I am as old as I am, yet it is so and I rank as senior partner.

4th March 1902

When I left home on March 4 1866 to go to business my father called my attention to that verse in Proverbs "In all thy ways acknowledge him, and he will direct thy paths" and now after forty five years I am gratefully conscious of its truth.

14th March 1911

He went over these years with their experiences in the last talk I had with him (Wednesday May 24 1911) before his illness developed. He sat here at this desk and spoke as one who had laid aside some of the responsibility. In New York that day he had purchased a traveling bag for mother as an anniversary present and was planning a trip in the fall to the Pacific Coast. He seemed the victor, not as rushed and burdened in the conflict, but there on the battlefield, as it were, pointing out the memorable incidents and talking of recreation. But in just five days the stroke came and he was called on for another struggle with the stern facts—another adjustment to conditions—in which he bore himself no less gloriously. Let his diaries of those earlier days tell the story—

Aug 6 1866

After the close of the University July 1865 I remained at home working on the farm until October 1st. And then having decided on mercantile life I gave up the idea of continuing my college course and entered Bryant and Stratton's Business College corner of Broadway and 22nd Street New York. I remained there until Jan 1866. At which time Father succeeded in finding an opening for me in Gulick and Van Kluck's Wholesale Grocery Warren Street near West. Here I stayed six weeks without any pay, as assistant book keeper, and then having decided that my health would be better were I more actively engaged I left and for two weeks tried every means in my power to get another opening but without success. Until one morning Father met Mr A Carter Jr in the street and finding there was a vacancy in the house of Messrs Carter Hale and Company manufacturing jewelers I immediately applied and through Father's influence I got a position in this house. The factory being in Newark N J I had to board there and was only able to go home

once a week. I obtained board with Aunt Susan Holden (on Mulberry St) at \$5.00 from Monday to Saturday. My wages were settled at \$5. per week and from March to July that was the amount I received. But after several talks with Mr Carter and by a note from Father, on August 1st my wages were raised to \$8. a week from July 1st. How long before I shall again have a raise I do not know but this I do know that all through my short life (18 years old the 21st last Oct) a merciful Providence has most kindly opened my way before me and given me every needed blessing. I pray God still to continue to open my way before me and to help me to walk before him blameless. And may I be enabled to use even what little money I now have in a proper manner and in such a way as shall most glorify his name.

Aug 21 1866

At home sick and have been for over a week. I feel a strong desire to be out and at my business but it seems Providence otherwise orders it. I know that what falls to my lot is all to the best and I pray God to give me grace to meet whatever awaits me in life whether it be good or ill in a becoming manner and above all that I may be kept faithful to Him. I have felt Him near to me during the past week but I want to live nearer to Him so that in the end I may gain a crown of life. With the little money I have I cannot do much but I mean by God's help to give one tenth to Him and should He spare my life and I prosper in business to continue to do so. It is for this reason that I bought this book that I might keep an account of my earnings.

September 1 1866

To-day I paid ten dollars for the first garment I have ever bought with my own money and I hope before long to be able to support myself entirely.

Jan 28 1867

To-day I had charge of the pay roll at the factory. I am to tend to it altogether in the future.

During 1866-7 his luncheons in Newark average 21 cents a day. For a German book he paid \$1.55 and frequent entries of "tuition in G." follow. Evidently he was then preparing to deal with the men whom he was meeting at the factory. A frequent entry is "Church" and the record of a pledge "Agreed to pay towards minister's salary ten dollars for this conference year." The resolve he had made was carried out—he was tithing his earnings. Years afterwards when he was a member of the firm the credit side of his "church and charity account" is headed—"One tenth of what I received from C S & Co."

In that first talk late in February of 1866 when the delicate lad of eighteen who had already had two unsuccessful experiences in business heard Mr. Carter explain the work required he replied "I am sure I will make mistakes." The clear cut rejoinder was "That's all right if you don't make them a second time." Then "the boy" asked about the chance for advance-

ment and the shrewd employer answered "That depends on George Howe." These two answers of Mr. Carter's carried an encouragement that father never forgot and which he often repeated. When I left home to go to school I remember his going over that conversation and adding with justifiable pride, "I was admitted a junior in less than ten years from that day"—this was January 1 1876.

Father stayed at the factory in Newark from 1866 to 1869 and then went to the New York office of the concern—then at No. 1

Bond Street—to qualify as a traveling salesman. In his scrap-book "Things New and Old" is one of his first business cards—

**Carter, Howkins & Dodd,
MANUFACTURING JEWELERS
No. 1 BOND STREET,**

A. Carter, Jr. **NEW YORK.** *David Dodd.*
Wm. Howkins. **Represented by G. R. HOWE.** *A. K. Sloan.*

For twelve years he sold goods winning his junior partnership as a result of his salesmanship—

COPARTNERSHIP

The undersigned have this day associated themselves together for the manufacture and sale of Fine Jewelry, under the firm name of Carter Howkins and Sloan, and would respectfully solicit a continuation of your patronage.

A. CARTER JR
WM. HOWKINS
A. K. SLOAN
C. E. HASTINGS
GEO. R. HOWE
WM. T. CARTER

New York, January 15th, 1876.

He was on the road until called back to take charge at the factory. The experiences as traveler were in the formative years—from his twenty second to his thirty fourth. It was the substitute for him of college and professional training. He read widely and his expense account contains frequent items of “books for trip”—and in the library in East Orange book after book bears a date within this period and the name of some city that he was visiting. In the West—for he did “pioneer” work in the country as far west as Salt Lake City—he saw something of “the frontier” and the great westward expansion with its transcontinental railway development. His stories of the Mormons always fascinated—how he found “holiness to the Lord” over the entrance of their shacks and cabins, how one of his friends—a “gentile” customer in Salt Lake City—dared to defy the church authorities in the matter of giving and was never touched by “the twelve avenging angels,” how he spent a sleepless night watching his sample trunks in that western city fearing a threat of the Mormons to resist the law and parade an armed body of men on the next day—July 4th—without displaying the American flag. But the morning light revealed a brigade of regulars in the streets and, father used to add, “there was no further trouble.” It was ticklish business to take a sample trunk of great value out there in the frontier railways and stage coaches. He always declared himself positive that in holding up the stage ahead of the one he happened to be in, the “James gang” expected to find the jewelry from Newark as part of their booty. But when he was transferred to the eastern seaboard he had another and very different influence. This was not the rough side of American life but the most cultured. In these cities he heard Phillips Brooks and Edward Everett Hale, Henry Ward Beecher, Bishop Simpson and John B. Gough and a score of others eminent as national leaders. Years afterwards he wrote out his remembrance of Bishop Brooks for me—

Rev. Phillips Brooks, who was the leading pulpit light of his generation was as large mentally and spiritually as he was physically. You could not listen to him and concentrate your mind to follow his very rapid delivery, which you instinctively did because of his great simplicity and of the indescribable attractiveness of his personality, without his motive and thought rivetting your attention and thereafter you lost sight of the speaker, the time he spoke, and everything except his theme. As you looked back after hearing him you were impressd with his absolute self forgetfulness, his honesty of purpose, and his consecration.

I was privileged to hear him many times and always came away with a better understanding of what a devout Israelite must have felt as he saw and heard Moses—when he had to veil his face after his descent from Mount Sinai.

His religious experience was broadened and developed, his whole viewpoint was liberalized because of what he saw and heard on his trips. At all times he refers back to years on the road as the time when he not only built up “a physical reserve” (as he has told us) but also a background of faith and culture. In Washington he saw many of the leaders of that period—many times did he meet President Grant on his solitary walks about the city and a friend introduced him to President Hayes whom he admired greatly. It was in this city that he first saw the elder Southern in “Lord Dundreary” and here, too, he came to enjoy Joseph Jefferson in “Rip Van Winkle.” But in all this was his increasing ability to deal with men—to approach them and to sell to them. He often used to say that “the crank” whom everyone gave up was the one he could interest—and many a bill of goods attested this statement. Here is a trip list when he was in the East—

New Haven Worcester and Hartford Nov 15th-19th
Home Saturday Nov 20th
Philadelphia Nov 22-24 Baltimore 25th Richmond 26th
Norfolk night of 26th Washington 28th-30th
Home 1st to 2nd
New Haven Hartford Worcester Dec 3rd and 4th
Boston Dec 6-7 Philadelphia 8-9 Washington 10 Baltimore 11
New York Sunday 12th
Boston 13-14 Philadelphia 15-16 Washington 17 Baltimore 18
New York Sunday 19th
Boston Dec 20-21 Philadelphia 22-23 Baltimore 24 Washington 25
New York Sunday 26th
Boston Dec 27-28 Philadelphia 29-30 Washington & Baltimore 31

I remember being in Boston with father many years later when they asked him at Shreve Crump and Low's if he were still maintaining his “flying schedule”! In Philadelphia at the Bailey Banks and Biddle store some of the “old guard” would always enquire for “the Passaic Hose Company” for in his days on the

road he had been a volunteer fireman in his home town. After the great fire of 1904 he went to Baltimore "trying to brace up our customers who were burned out"—

The desolation here is great. The trade unions were announced as to hold a meeting to see if non union labor would be permitted to work side by side with union labor in rebuilding the city—which simply makes an American's blood boil—I hope the constitutional right of every man to work when and where and as he likes will be maintained if it takes the entire regular army to enforce it.

14th February 1904

A curious relic of "The Road" is this Baltimore license—

FOOT PEDLAR'S LICENSE

State of Maryland, Sct:

Whereas, application has been made to me, as Clerk of the Court of Common Please for Baltimore City, by G R HOWE a White Person to Travel on Foot and Trade as a Hawker and Pedler in Baltimore city.

SEAL

These are, therefore, to Authorize and License him, the said G R HOWE to travel on Foot and Trade as a Hawker and Pedlar in Baltimore City, until the first day of May next; agreeably to the provisions of the Act of Assembly of January Session, 1862.

In Testimony Whereof, the Seal of the Comptroller's Office is hereto affixed

State 40.

Clerk I.

Given under my hand and the Seal of the said Court this first day of May in the year one thousand eight hundred and seventy eight

41.

Test:

I. Freeman Rasin
Clerk of the Court of Common Pleas
for Baltimore City

Something of his rank in the jewelry trade is attested by the fact that he was an officer of the Jewelers' League for many years. The officers in January 1890 were—

President Henry Hayes
Vice Presidents J. B. Bowden, Charles G. Lewis, James P.
Snow, John R. Greason
Secretary and Treasurer William L. Sexton
Executive Committee George R. Howe Chairman
William Bardel, George H. Houghton
A. A. Jeannot, W. H. Jenks

The Jewelers' League of the City of New York
170 Broadway New York June 4 1892

MR. GEO. R. HOWE

Dear Sir:

I beg leave to send you this official notification of your unanimous election to the office of Second Vice President in place of Mr. Charles G. Lewis who has voluntarily retired. I beg leave to add my personal gratification that this honor has been bestowed upon you. At the same time I regret the personal loss it will be to myself and to the entire committee in losing you from the active executive board. The only pleasure that comes to me in this matter is from the fact that you will enjoy the well earned respite from active duties which you have for many years performed so faithfully.

Yours truly
W. L. SEXTON

Prior to this he had been Chairman of the Executive Committee for several years. One of his reports has these sentences—

Has it ever occurred to you that each individual member has a duty to perform, a duty he cannot shift upon the shoulders of any committee? The record of the League is due to work. Whose work? Have you each done your share— A word from each of you, a little coöperation, and with our present solid foundation, our steadily increasing reserve fund, our record, the future of the Jewelers League will surpass the brightest anticipations of its most sanguine members.

Annual Report Jan 19 1892

He was prominent in organizing the Manufacturing Jewelers Association of Newark and was several times chosen as president. The officers for 1906 were—

	PRESIDENT
George R. Howe	Mulberry and Park Streets
	VICE PRESIDENT
Samuel Clark	32 Marshall Street
	SECRETARY
Harry Durand	49-51 Franklin Street
	ASSISTANT SECRETARY
Halsey M. Larter	363 Mulberry Street
	TREASURER
Joseph M. Riker	44 Hill Street

BOARD OF MANAGERS

Geo. R. Howe (Carter, Howe & Co.)	Mulberry and Park Sts.
Samuel Clark (Day, Clark & Co.)	32 Marshall St.
Harry Durand (Durand & Co.)	49-51 Franklin St.
Joseph M. Riker (Riker Bros.)	44 Hill St.
Halsey M. Larter (Larter, Elcox & Co.)	363 Mulberry St.
Allan A. MacDonald (Sloan & Co.)	Ogden St. and 3d Ave.
Fred. A. Schuetz (Chas. Schuetz & Sons)	211 Mulberry St.
Julius A. Lebkuecher (Krementz & Co.)	49 Chestnut St.
Jos. A. Shafer (Shafer & Douglass)	42 Court St.

For three years—1909, 1910, and 1911—father was Chairman of the Committee on Manufactures of the Newark Board of Trade. In October 1910 this committee submitted a brief to the Employers Liability Commission of New Jersey as to the operation of the Employers Liability laws. This was a very careful review of the whole matter and resulted in several modifications of the then existing law. The personnel of the committee at that time was—

MEMBERS OF THE COMMITTEE ON MANUFACTURES

George R. Howe, Chairman

Benjamin S. Whitehead	Geo. A. Taylor
Wm. W. Ogden	Geo. D. White
Edward N. Crane	Otto H. Oppenheimer
E. E. Sargeant	Franklin Phillips
Patrick Reilly	Geo. W. Ketcham
James Glockhart	F. C. J. Wiss
Chas. Nobs, Jr.	Joseph S. Mundy
Albert G. Scherer	L. F. Mergott
Henry P. Jones	James C. Coleman
Louis V. Aronson	H. L. Patteson
Lewis Straus	W. J. Bornemann
Eugene Merz	C. M. Carpenter
Wm. Roemer, Jr.	G. F. La Foy

But nothing made plainer his position in the trade than his representation of the jewelers of Newark and of New York before the Ways and Means Committee of the House of Representatives in November 1908. The Tariff was under consideration and the following statement is a very careful summary of conditions in the jewelry business—

STATEMENT OF

GEO. R. HOWE of CARTER HOWE & CO.
Manufacturers of Fine Jewelry, Newark, N. J.

Representing the Manufacturing Jewelers' Association of Newark, New Jersey, 50 Members, Manufacturers of Fine Jewelry Exclusively, and the Eighty One Manufacturers of Fine Jewelry in New York City and elsewhere throughout the Country who are Members of The Jewelers' Board of Trade of New York.

To Hon. SERENO E. PAYNE, Chairman, and the Members of the Ways and Means Committee of the House of Representatives,
Washington, D. C.

The statement for 1905 as per bulletin No. 54, Census of Manufacturers of New Jersey, is not a fair average statement and is misleading, from the fact that the year 1905 was phenomenal. The volume of business was larger than was ever known before and larger than it can remain.

There are also important omissions in these tabulated figures, viz.: depreciation on machinery and plant and failure to deduct allowances for salaries to members of firms.

Carter, Howe & Co. are a firm, not a corporation. In making our returns for 1905 no allowance was made for salaries or compensation for services to members of our firm as would have been the case were we incorporated. As a very large number of Newark and New York City manufacturers are also firms, this statement doubtless applies to their returns as well.

Ten per cent is the usual allowance for depreciation of manufacturing plants, including buildings, machinery, patterns, etc.; but depreciation on machinery, tools and patterns as given in bulletin No. 54 for Newark should be at least 15 per cent. Adding to this a reasonable allowance for salaries as above stated, the general profits as implied from data given in bulletin No. 54 would be reduced by about one-third.

After deducting legal interest (6%) on capital invested, and reasonable salaries for members of the firm, each of whom devotes his entire time and attention to the business, the average net profit for the past twelve years in our own business has amounted to 6% scant, on the capital, which I believe to be a fair average in the manufacture of fine jewelry.

There is no Trust in the manufacture of Fine Gold Jewelry—anyone who has the necessary artistic feeling and capital can take it up, as has always been done. Every year a number of new establishments are opened, and usually run in the manufacture of a special line, with some degree of success for a few years, when changes of style, or the artistic temperament of the manufacturer prevents the making of profit and causes a reorganization or discontinuance of the business. This insures persistent and ever changing competition, and holds prices of product on a close margin of profit.

Notwithstanding the increased cost of labor entering into the cost of staple articles, the competition, above referred to, is so strong that no advance in selling price has been possible. Hence such goods have paid a steadily decreasing profit, and are to-day sold on a very close margin.

Radical changes of style without warning constitute a great menace to the financial success of the manufacturing jewelry business. Because of an unavoidable accumulation of old stock, jewelry out of style is

worth only the intrinsic value of the gold and the value of precious stones mounted therein. The entire cost of labor is a loss.

As jewelry is a luxury, it is seriously affected by changes of fashion, and the consumption therefore varies greatly from this cause as well as from financial conditions.

Years ago the majority of women of the country wore ear rings. Fashion ruled them out and the loss on this item turned the profits of many manufacturers into loss, for no other ornament came in to take their place for years.

For three or four years past our women have been wearing short or elbow sleeves which fashion has created a great demand for bracelets, and has been most important in giving at least partial work to a large number of journeymen during the past year. If it is true that fashion will decree long sleeves hereafter the demand for bracelets will largely cease, and numbers of jewelers will be out of work until something can be substituted.

It is these continuous changes of style that cause so much uncertainty in returns from the manufacture of fine jewelry.

Foreign jewelry is imported in small quantities only, from the fact that the styles do not suit the American markets, and such articles can be sold only to a limited extent in the large cities.

Our danger consists in German competition. Ever since the Franco-German war, Germany has given a great deal of attention to Technical Training in which it leads the world. They are almost as expert copyists as are the Japanese. Large jewelry factories have been built at Hanau and Pforzheim. They manufacture exclusive lines for Mexico and the various countries of Central and South America, where they have captured the greater part of the trade and are now reaching out for our market by sending experts here to work in our factories as ordinary workmen.

Within a week our firm has learned that an expert who speaks seven languages, from one of the large German factories, has come to this country to work as a journeyman in American factories, with special instructions to get into the tool room of our own factory, if possible, and work there for a term at any sort of wages. This is doubtless done in order to qualify him to return to Germany, to copy American jewelry and offer it in our own market in competition with American manufacturers.

The Germans have splendidly equipped factories with much American machinery, and with the highest type of skilled labor, at one-half what we pay for such skill, could embarrass us if present tariff rates were lowered.

Fine gold jewelry where there is hand work involved costs about one-third for gold and two-thirds for labor. Thus if an article costs \$15 in our factory, \$5 would be for gold and \$10 for labor. This same article could be produced in Germany for competition in our market at \$5 for gold and \$5 for labor, making a cost of \$10, which is brought up to \$16 by the addition of 60 per cent duty. Thus it is evident that our present rate of duty is not excessive, and any reduction must result in a corresponding reduction in the cost of labor with its attending ills.

In consideration of the above facts, as the representative of the Manufacturers of Fine Jewelry in Newark, N. J.—the center of production of Fine Jewelry in this country—and of the Manufacturers of Fine Jewelry, members of the New York Jewelers' Board of Trade, I would, in their behalf, most respectfully request that no changes be made in the present Tariff in so far as Solid or Fine Jewelry is concerned.

Soon after this father's idea of a Tariff Commission was expressed in a speech at Summit, N. J. —

GEORGE R. HOWE FAVORS A TARIFF COMMISSION

Summit, Feb. 16.—“The Advisability of Establishing a Permanent Tariff Commission in the United States,” was the subject of an address delivered to the members of the local Board of Trade in Odd Fellows’ Hall last night by George R. Howe, of Newark. Mr. Howe is a member of the Newark Board of Trade and president of the Jewelers’ Association of that city. He declared most unqualifiedly in favor of such a commission. Mr. Howe reviewed tariff legislation and the results of the schedules fixed at various periods from the year 1816 down to the present time. He declared that when conditions were such that all gold jewelry was classified with steel, as under the present tariff law, it was, indeed, high time for intelligent tariff revision.

No more momentous question than that of the proper revision of the tariff rates confronts the American people to-day, Mr. Howe declared. The glaring inequalities in the present tariff rates have continued to aggravate large sections of the country to such an extent that to-day all business is suffering, asserted the speaker. Present tariff schedules are so confusing that the United States Court is being almost continually appealed to for decisions to determine just what many of the schedules mean, Mr. Howe said, and the more the present tariff rates were being understood, the more general was becoming the demand for revision. The Ways and Means Committee, which has been hearing those directly interested in the tariff question, he asserted, contained not one member who is a manufacturer or who might be affected by the tariff rates.

He characterized the hearings given by the Ways and Means Committee at Washington as in the main farcical. He related the experience of three manufacturers. After spending three days at the capital waiting to be heard on the tariff they were called into the committee room of the Ways and Means Committee after 11 o’clock on the night of the third day and were then given five minutes to express their views.

Following the Franco-Prussian War Germany had a commission of thirty experts who were given five years to arrange tariff schedules, Mr. Howe said, and after two years of the most difficult work tariff schedules were prepared which were to-day the best and most evenly balanced tariff schedules in the world. France, too, maintained a permanent tariff commission, the speaker said.

It is the contention of the great body of this country’s manufacturers, said Mr. Howe, that the question of the tariff should be taken out of politics. A permanent commission, made up of men with technical training in finance, mechanics and the various lines of manufacture, should be appointed, Mr. Howe contended. This commission should visit foreign countries, tabulate rates of wages and living in Birmingham, England, for instance, said Mr. Howe, and then come to Newark, which he said was the Birmingham of America, and ascertain the cost of production and living there or in Sheffield, as well as in Pittsburg. In this way only could a just and proper tariff rate be fixed, Mr. Howe maintained, and not by men employed by the Ways and Means Committee. These the speaker classed as usually utterly incompetent to perform the task of supplying the information needed for the intelligent fixing of tariff rates.

The opponents of a tariff commission, Mr. Howe said, persistently point out that the Constitution puts upon the lower house the duty of making tariff laws, but, said Mr. Howe, it has never been asked by the advocates of a tariff commission that such a body be given any authority other

than to study the requirements of the people and place before the law-making body fair and equitable schedules. With protective walls about Germany and France, the speaker declared, it was vitally important to the manufacturers of this country that a maximum and minimum tariff be established, to the end that treaties may be made, as strongly advocated by President McKinley, under which lower rates can be secured when lower rates are given in return.

If it is necessary to have a commissioner of patents in order to protect inventors, why not, asked Mr. Howe, is it not just as essential to have an equally well qualified commission to protect the interests of the mercantile business?

At the conclusion of Mr. Howe's address he was given a vote of thanks. The following was adopted unanimously:

Resolved, That it is the sense of the meeting of the Board of Trade of the city of Summit that the most feasible way to revise the tariff would be the appointment by Congress of a non-political permanent commission for that purpose; and that our Representative in the Senate and House Representative at Washington, D. C., be notified of our desire.

The Newark *Evening News*
February 16 1909

After father had become Senior Partner one of the Newark papers published an article which even at the risk of repeating some statements already made I feel should be added here—

CARTER HOWE AND CO., MANUFACTURERS OF JEWELRY
ONE OF NEWARK'S PIONEERS AND LARGEST MAKERS OF GOLD JEWELRY
IN THE UNITED STATES

There is a lot of satisfaction living in a city where the personal characteristics of its successful men of business are known to everyone at all informed of its affairs. When a city has attained a position which brings to its doors trade with every foreign country yet retains the homely qualifications of interesting itself in the achievements of its sons, almost an ideal condition has been reached.

This is and has been for a decade or more the unique position of Newark. The personal qualities of practically every prominent citizen are known and studied. Many of the most successful men—those like Seth Boyden, Samuel Halsey, James Johnston, David M. Meeker, George B. Jenkinson, Aaron Carter, Howard W. Hayes and Elisha B. Gaddis—all of whom are now dead—whose reputations for integrity, determination and ability have left records to inspire the young business men.

This business principle, practical civil service, was one of the chief characteristics of Aaron Carter the founder of the great manufacturing plant now known as Carter Howe and Company. He started business with two fellow craftsmen in 1841. . . . In January 1902 the firm name became Carter Howe and Company and within two weeks thereafter Mr. Carter's death occurred. All of these partners through all the years have first been employees who proved their qualifications for advancement. The surviving partners are George R. Howe, William T. Carter and William T. Gough. This is not only one of the oldest concerns of the kind in the country but perhaps the largest manufactory of gold jewelry in the United States. More lines of goods are manufactured under this one roof than by any other single firm on this side of the Atlantic.

The company gives employment to about 250 skilled workmen, and the product of the factory is sold throughout the States and Territories.

Besides there is a considerable export trade. Their trade mark is an Indian arrow head and the letter "C," the standard of quality and finish in the trade.

They have occupied the present site, at Mulberry and East Park Streets, since 1853, but during that time they have more than doubled the size of their plant. The house has always been known as a New Jersey enterprise, the New York office being simply the metropolitan sales-room. This concern was probably the first to adopt the use of steam for the manufacture of jewelry. For many years they used the steam engine made by Seth Boyden for the Crystal Palace exhibition in New York City.

Newark Daily Advertiser
December 11 1903

In 1910 father became a silent partner in the firm. The business card then was—



He had reached the age of 63 years and was planning to step from under some of the responsibility he had borne so long. But it was not to be! An announcement in the paper a few months after his withdrawal from active interest in the concern reads—

A new name appears in the Annual Report of the Mutual Benefit Life Insurance Company, that of Mr. George R. Howe of East Orange, as director. He takes the place of the late A. B. Carlton of Elizabeth. Mr. Howe is a member of the jewelry manufacturing firm of Carter Howe and Company and possesses peculiar qualifications for his new work. He declined the office of Judge of the Court of Errors and Appeals recently and as he accepted the directorship at the same time, it is fairly presumed that he preferred the financial to the judicial honor. And wisely.

The Newark *Sunday Call*
January 29 1911

The Board of Managers of the Insurance Company then included—Amzi Dodd, Edward H. Wright, Marcus L. Ward, Frederick M. Shepard, Frederick Frelinghuysen, Edward L. Dobbins, J. William Clark, John O. H. Pitney, John R. Hardin, Peter Campbell, William M. Johnson and George R. Howe. At the same time he was chosen a director of the oldest bank in the state—the National Newark Banking Company. Its officers and directors then were—

OFFICERS

D. H. Merritt, President
A. H. Baldwin, Vice-President
W. M. Van Deusen, Cashier
C. G. Hemingway, Asst. Cashier

BOARD OF DIRECTORS

Samuel S. Dennis
President Howard Savings Institution
Frederick Frelinghuysen
President Mutual Benefit Life Insurance Co.
James C. McDonald
Counsellor at Law
James P. Dusenberry
Treasurer Public Service Corporation
John O. H. Pitney
Counsellor at Law
Edward L. Dobbins
Vice-President Mutual Benefit Life Insurance Co.
Matthew T. Gay
President Blanchard Bro. & Lane
David H. Merritt
President
James S. Higbie
James R. Sayre, Jr. & Co.
C. Edwin Young
Standard Oil Co.
Albert H. Baldwin
Vice-President
Wynant D. Vanderpool
Attorney at Law
Philemon L. Hoadley
President American Insurance Co.
Peter Campbell
Treasurer The Nairn Linoleum Co.
George R. Howe
Carter, Howe & Co.

His selection as Second Vice President of the Howard Savings Institution (he had been a Manager since 1903) followed within a few months. The published statement of May 25 1911 contains these names—

Samuel S. Dennis, President
J. William Clark, First Vice-President
George R. Howe, Second Vice-President

MANAGERS

Edgar E. Bond
William T. Carter
J. William Clark
Samuel S. Dennis
Frederick Frelinghuysen
George G. Frelinghuysen
George R. Howe
Edward Q. Keasbey
William B. Kinney
Richard V. Lindabury
David H. Merritt
Jeremiah O'Rourke
Wynant D. Vanderpool
Marcus L. Ward
A. Pennington Whitehead

As he stepped from the factory he found these positions awaiting him. In his own words he expresses his surprise and appreciation—

After careful thought a year or more ago it seemed best for me to give up active work at the factory. This done, of course, came the reaction and the feeling that I was a back number, had reached the summit and was on the down grade. All true no doubt but mighty hard to accept. No sooner was this past recall than without seeking of any sort direct or indirect and without my knowledge I was called to the directorship in the National Newark Banking Company and in the Mutual Benefit Life Insurance Company while the Howard Savings Institution called me to increased and increasing administrative work in its affairs. But it has been a great pleasure for me to serve the three leading conservative institutions of the city and the state and to be thrown closely with some of the best men of the state.

14th March 1911

He still continued to serve as Treasurer of the National Lock Washer Company—this was the only business relationship he

had allowed himself outside of the factory during the active years. The Lock Washer Company was founded by David Dodd—Mr. Dodd had been a partner of Aaron Carter when father was a salesman for the concern and at one time Mr. Dodd and father had planned to go into the jewelry business together. On the death of David Dodd in 1904 he was succeeded by his son, William C. Dodd, as president and father's relations with the son were as intimate as they had been with the father. The personnel in 1911 was—

WILLIAM C. DODD
PRESIDENT

GEORGE SPOTTISWOODE
VICE PRESIDENT

GEORGE R. HOWE
TREASURER

HERBERT V. B. SMITH
SEC'Y & ASS'T TREAS.

The National Lock Washer Company

Manufacturers of

Nut Locks, Curtain Fixtures, Car Curtains, Sash Locks and Sash Balances

Chicago Office
529 Monadnock Block

Johnson and Hermon Streets
Newark, N. J.

All of these relationships were particularly congenial but on the 30th of May the stroke came and the long invalidism began. Gradually father retired from all these positions of trust. In accepting his resignation from the Insurance Company Mr. Frelinghuysen, the president, wrote—

Mr. Howe was well known and highly esteemed by the Board when he was elected and in his all too short term of service he had not only strengthened the esteem in which we held him, but had shown a peculiar ability in the duties of his office. We feel that his withdrawal is a great loss to us personally and to the interests of the company. Men like Mr. Howe in personality, in character, and in ability, are few and far between, and it is with uncommon regret that we part with him. If our board were not so restricted in number, we would ask Mr. Howe to remain a member and await his recovery.

3rd April 1912



COMMUNITY SERVICE

Father was a resident of three communities—Passaic, Newark and East Orange—in northern New Jersey. In each he took his place as a public spirited citizen. Whatever affected the well being of these communities had his enthusiastic support. His vision for municipal development was broad—he saw beyond the bounds of each of these places the greater city that was to comprise all this section. I remember his pleasure in the spring of 1906 when he was appointed on a Newark Board of Trade Committee (of which Mr. John Cotton Dana was Chairman) whose object was “to look ahead . . . seeking to plan wisely for the future great world metropolis of which Newark will be an important part.” He had a large detailed map of the territory prepared and gave several suggestive addresses on the possibilities of inter-urban development. In 1911 he spoke at the annual banquet of the East Orange Board of Trade on “Industrial Newark” using these notes—

Newark settled 1666

- Robert Treat laid out Broad Street
- Micah Tompkins from Milford, Conn., had sheltered Goffe and Wylie, regicide judges
- Gov. Carteret in writing to Lord proprietors had mentioned Newark as manufacturing center—cider
- 1676 First tannery in swamp near Market Street
- 1806 Carriages, leather, shoes
- 1830 Two breweries, 3000 skilled workmen, 50 jewelers
- 1832 Morris Canal completed Mauch Chunk
 - 4 printing presses, 3 weekly and 1 daily paper
- 1834 Opening New Jersey Railroad and Transportation Co.
- 1836 179,000 passengers
- 1837 Great panic
- 1840 Manufacturing reduced one half
- 1860 Increase in jewelry manufacturing
 - Bond of sympathy—employers and men
- Seth Boyden—malleable iron, patent leather, smelting zinc, locomotives
- Clark thread
- Edward Weston electrical goods
- Fully 80% of our manufacturers left the bench and forge to start business with limited capital
- Newark compactly built—15 sq. miles—while Boston covers 72 sq. miles If Newark had that area would take in Jersey City, Hoboken, West Hudson towns, Elizabeth making Newark 4th city in the country and
- Alexander Hamilton prophesied that the great city of the future would be on the west bank of the Hudson.

The program of the evening (February 28 1911) was—

Invocation	Rev. Charles T. Walkley
	Rector of Grace Church, Orange, N. J.
"Our Board of Trade"	Frederick M. Struck
	President of the Board of Trade
"The State"	Hon. Harry V. Osborne
	State Senator of New Jersey
"The Judiciary"	Hon. Thomas A. Davis
	Judge of the Court of Common Pleas of Essex County
"Industrial Newark"	George R. Howe
	Member of the Board of Trade, Newark, N. J.
"Our City"	Hon. Julian A. Gregory
	Mayor of the City of East Orange
"Citizenship"	Rev. Dr. Fred Clare Baldwin
	Pastor of the Calvary M. E. Church
"Education"	Frederick W. Garvin
	President of the Board of Education
"Business Principles"	Sidney M. Colgate

But father's idea of community service was first and foremost through the church. In each of these communities he was an active church member. Four churches between 1861 (the date of his profession of faith) and 1917 included him on their communicant rolls and he founded a fifth! In each of these five organizations he devoted much time to efficient management but even more time to Bible teaching, which was one of the great contributions of his life. I suppose he will be remembered by more people as a Bible Class teacher than by any other service that he rendered. In each of the five churches he had a large and enthusiastic class. Something of his ability to organize and maintain a group may be judged from the three following statements—

In the Anniversary Report of the Sunday School of the First Presbyterian Church of East Orange dated June 12 1904 is the following record of father's class—

YOUNG BUSINESS MEN'S CLUB OF EAST ORANGE, N. J.

OFFICERS

Leader of the Bible Class	George R. Howe, 108 N. Arlington Ave.
President	Howard S. Kinney, 2 Winthrop Terrace
Vice-President	J. Harry Spohr, 121 N. Grove St.
Treasurer	Howard Whitaker, 182 Main St.
Secretary	James L. Garabrant, 157 Munn Ave.

HONORARY MEMBERS

Haddock, J. Albert, 71 Walnut St. Mallory, Walter S., 55 S. Munn Ave.
Purdue, Richard, 25 Burnet St.

RESIDENT MEMBERS

Becket, F. W. N., 9 S. Munn Ave.
Bennett, Ernest H., 55 Hollywood Ave.
Blaikie, W. Cameron, 65 Prospect St.
Costikyan, Mihran N., 87 N. Arlington Ave.
Craig, Frederick P., 95 Lenox Ave.
Davey, Leroy, 118 N. Walnut St.
Garabrant, Jas. L., 157 Munn Ave.
Howe, George R., 108 N. Arlington Ave.
Hutchings, De Witt V., 3 Prospect St.
Jaquith, Wm. H., 18 S. Maple Ave.
Jaquith, Wallis P., 18 S. Maple Ave.
Kent, Edward G., 17 Prospect St.
Kinney, Howard S., 2 Winthrop Terrace.
Kruell, Otto, 12 N. Maple Ave.

Lapham, Fred'k, 182 Main St.
Ludlow, Fred'k O., 55 S. Munn Ave.
MacLehose, Francis, 49 S. Munn Ave.
Purdue, Richard, Jr., 23 Mulford St.
Rawlins, Henry E., 182 Main St.
Sansom, Arthur M., 294 William St.
Spohr, J. Harry, 121 N. Grove St.
String, Joseph S., 130 N. Arlington Ave.
Tallman, Paul B., 46 Chestnut St.
Taylor, H. Norton, 182 Main St.
Whitaker, Howard, 182 Main St.
White, Henry, Jr., 22 N. Arlington Ave.
Whittlesey, H. DeWitt, Care of Sherwin Williams Paint Co., Newark, N. J.
Willett, Merrick P. H., N. Arlington Ave.

NON-RESIDENT MEMBERS

Bennett, Edwin W., 235 6th Ave., Newark, N. J.
Briggs, Wilber L., 410 W. Jersey St., Elizabeth, N. J.
Craig, Robt. C., Newark Y. M. C. A.
Cross, Harry B., 121 S. Munn Ave.
Fischer, Milton A., 388 Park Ave.

Martin, Francis S., 162 West St., New York, N. Y.
Magee, Eugene H., 93 Lenox Ave.
Miller, Philip N., 37 S. Munn Ave.
Smyth, George S., 39 Hawthorne Ave.
Spruance, Raymond A., U. S. Naval Academy, Annapolis, Md.
Martin, Edward W., 472 Central Park West, New York City

THE MUNN AVENUE CHURCH

ANNUAL MEETING OF THE YOUNG MEN'S CLUB—A GIFT FOR
GEORGE R. HOWE

The Young Business Men's Club of the Munn Avenue Presbyterian Church of East Orange held its second annual meeting last night in its rooms, recently fitted up in the Andrew Reasoner Memorial Chapel. The following officers were elected for the coming year: President, Frederick Lapham; vice president, Otto Kruell; secretary, William H. Jaquith; treasurer, Howard Whittaker.

The meeting was preceded by an informal dinner to the members in Commonwealth Hall, given by George R. Howe, the leader of the Bible study class which is conducted every Sunday morning at ten o'clock under the auspices of the Club. It was an informal affair, and a pleasant surprise was given to Mr. Howe, when soon after his guests were assembled at the table, he was presented with "The History of the American People" by Woodrow Wilson, president of Princeton University. Mr. Howe was completely taken aback and expressed his appreciation of the gift in a feeling speech.

After the dinner the Club adjourned to its room and the Business Meeting was held. Mr. Howe addressed the members and urged upon them to remember the character of the Club and its aims. He said that while the members should not neglect the spiritual character of the work which it was organized to carry out, they should bear in mind that it was also a social organization designed to bring the young men of the church and community into closer and more helpful companionship, and to this end the social side of its work should be kept uppermost.

Several members of the Club are active in the Orange Valley Social Settlement, and others are connected with the Whittier House, Jersey City, which is supported by the churches of the Oranges and Montclair, and of which association the Rev. Dr. James M. Ludlow, pastor of the Munn Avenue Church, is president. Dr. Ludlow attended the meeting last night as an honorary member.

The Sunday Call
Newark Sunday Jan 11 1903

The Essex County Sunday School Superintendents Association held a conference at the First Presbyterian Church in Newark on October 3 1904. The program follows—

PROGRAM

Music	{ Pianist, Miss Augusta Wolfe Precentor, Dr. F. W. Pinneo
Prayer	Rev. D. R. Frazer, D.D.

THE COMPLETE SUNDAY SCHOOL CONSIDERED IN ITS PARTS

ELEMENTARY DIVISION

Cradle Roll	Mrs. Alonzo Pettit, Elizabeth Originator of the Cradle Roll
Beginners	Miss Marion Thomas, Newark Author "Westminster Beginners' Course"
Primary	Miss Rose Scott, Dover President Dover Primary and Junior Union
Junior	Miss Josephine L. Baldwin, Newark State Superintendent Elementary Work

SECONDARY DIVISION

Intermediate {	Rev. E. Morris Ferguson, Trenton
Senior }	General Secretary N. J. State S. S. Association

ADULT DIVISION

Bible Classes	Mr. George R. Howe, East Orange Leader "Young Business Men's Bible Class" East Orange
Teacher Training	Mr. J. Albert Haddock, East Orange Vice President N. J. Superintendents' Union
Home Department	Rev. W. T. Dorward, Stelton Lecturer for N. Y. Board of Education and Supt. Home Department Middlesex County
The Complete Sunday School	Considered as a Whole
Round Table	Sunday School Management
New Business	

Refreshments

Dismissal

These very practical—and characteristic—notes of his address on that occasion reveal his methods of working—

There is an old recipe for cooking a hare which begins "First catch your hare." That seems to emphasize the first duty in this department—to catch and hold the young men who consider themselves too old to go to Sunday School, or to go back of this, to prevent their breaking away from Sunday School. In that wonderful 13th chapter of 1st Corinthians, 11th verse, St. Paul says "when I was a child, I spake as a child . . . I thought as a child: now that I have become a man, I have put away childish things." Is it not possible that our Sunday Schools may have forgotten this?

At any rate we recalled it some few years ago in East Orange and organized the Young Business Men's Club—really a Bible Class in our Sunday School—by getting together four or five young men (from those who had left school and gone to business) and having them organize—elect officers, and in a short time struggle with constitution and by-laws, under which various committees were appointed—on new members, visiting sick and absent members, social committee etc. The leader was simply one of them having charge of the Bible Class on Sunday and usually acting as their advisor, but if occasionally they flew off on a tangent allowing them to work out their own salvation—much as in olden time the prophet Elisha allowed the 50 strong young men to search for the body of his master Elijah and with the same result! By their committees lectures were arranged for and given in the Chapel and, in one instance, a concert was given in Music Hall, at which they netted perhaps \$300. With the consent of the Board of Trustees assistant ushers for the church services were selected and by the Trustees regularly appointed. The young men were interested in charitable and public spirited work and as the home field was so limited we had a dinner in New York and (after a visit to the slums of Jersey City under the guidance of the police) went to the Whittier House where Miss Bradford and her assistants are doing such noble work—and where some of our members have rendered systematic and valuable service ever since. For a time some of our young men also assisted in the Orange Valley Social Settlement. Of course we interested them in church work and its charities. No dues have been required but a collection is taken at each Sunday Service—and appropriations from this fund are made to such form of benevolence as appealed to them. When our new Chapel was built by Mrs. Andrew Reasoner they themselves furnished the "Young Men's Room" on the second floor—including a piano—and when the debt upon the church property was raised a few months ago—in addition to voting a good sum from their treasury—they contributed \$150 out of their own pockets. Last and most important of all there have been steady accessions to the church from our membership and a good influence has gone out from the organization. We have perhaps 40 names on our rolls and of them about 25 to 30 are effective. Our membership is constantly changing—our members are already widely scattered over the country—some are commercial travelers. Our hour of meeting is 10 o'clock Sunday morning—not the Sunday School hour—because the young men prefer it so and because they prefer it we are in honor bound to support it.

For twenty years (1861-1881) he was a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church at Passaic. This was the church with which his father and mother had been identified since their

removal from New York City and in which he had made profession of faith at the December Communion in 1861. Here also he was associated with his brother, Dr. Charles M. Howe, and his two brothers-in-law, Ansel B. Maxim and David Carlisle. In Bishop Hurst's biography (John Fletcher Hurst—a biography—Albert Osborn, New York, 1905) this church is referred to as one of his early pastorates.

My appointment is Passaic, a small village on the New York and Erie Railroad, about twelve miles or a half hour's ride from Jersey City. . . . I have, it is true, a small parish—not thirty souls all told who are members of my church.

This was written in 1859 just two years before father united with that church. In proposing a tablet for the church in commemoration of his father and mother, my father thus speaks of the church—

As to the church, Uncle John Reid's account (Memoir 1889) shows that for many years there were only five or six male members and they were all poor men. Had it not been for father's and mother's loyalty and devotion there would have been no Methodist Church in Passaic.

April 13 1908

In addition to his Sunday School work he was also a member of the Board of Trustees as many of the published church reports show. Here are the official Boards for 1879—

OFFICERS

PASTOR, REV. J. W. MARSHALL

LEADERS

J. W. Marshall	John C. Masters
John M. Howe	Daniel B. Hart

J. Nelson

STEWARDS

S. Totten	Elijah Gibbs
M. Manderville	O. F. Ammidown
W. H. Jackson	Dr. C. M. Howe, Recording
J. O. Totten, District	H. K. Ronk

A. H. Greenwood

TRUSTEES

Geo. R. Howe, President

Ed. McConnell	S. W. Rice
H. B. Caverly	J. E. Stoutenburgh
D. Carlisle, Treasurer	Dr. C. A. Church, Secretary

A Sunday School program tells of his efforts—

Autumnal Services.

FIRST M. E. SUNDAY SCHOOL.

Passaic, N. J., October 19, 1879.

REV. JAS. WM. MARSHALL,
PASTOR.

GEORGE R. HOWE, SUPERINTENDENT.

Morning.

10.30 a. m.—*Sermon by the Pastor.*
Subject, "The Fading Leaf—An apt illustration of our mortality."

Afternoon.

2.30 p. m.—*Usual Sunday School Exercises.*
Lesson—"The Triumphs of Faith." Heb. xi. 1-10.

REGULAR SERVICES

PREACHING

Sabbath Morning at 10:30 o'clock, Evening at 7:30

SABBATH SCHOOL.—At 2:30 o'clock, Geo. R. Howe, Superintendent
ADULT BIBLE CLASS.—At 2:30 o'clock, Dr. C. A. Church, Leader

PRAYER MEETINGS

Wednesday Evening, at 7:45 o'clock
Sabbath Evening, at 6:30 o'clock

CLASS MEETINGS

Sabbath Morning: at 9:30 o'clock, Dr. J. M. Howe, Leader;
J. Nelson, Ass't

Sabbath noon: at 12 o'clock, J. C. Masters, Leader
Tuesday evening: at 8 o'clock, D. B. Hart, Leader
Friday evening: at 8 o'clock, J. W. Marshall, Leader

S. S. TEACHER'S BIBLE CLASS

Saturday Evening, at 8 o'clock, Rev. J. W. Marshall, Leader

Revival Meetings will be held in the Lecture Room of the Church,
beginning Tuesday Evening, Nov. 10th.

His regard for this church and for the part the family had in its
maintenance is revealed by his desire in 1908 to place this tablet
on the walls of the present edifice on Bloomfield Avenue—

IN MEMORIAM

The Reverend John Moffat Howe, M.D.
1806 - 1885

Public Spirited Citizen - Patron of Education
Physician - Christian Minister

Son of Major Bezaleel Howe who served in the Continental
Army throughout the Revolution.

He removed in 1853 to this place then the village of Aquac-
kanonk and was influential in transforming it into a suburban
community.

Built at his own expense and maintained "The Academy"
1859 - 1868 to raise the local standard of education.

Member of The New Jersey State Board of Education
1866 - 1884 during which time the broad foundations of our
Educational System were laid.

He was an official, and the most liberal supporter of this
Church for over thirty years. Served as Pastor-in-charge
without salary 1864 - 1865 when the original Church standing
near Passaic Bridge was removed to the plot he gave at
Prospect Street and Howe Avenue. In 1870 he donated the
plot on which this building stands.

Emeline Barnard Jenkins
1821 - 1906

Wife of John Moffat Howe

A Noble Woman True Wife Devoted Mother
Friend of the Poor An Inspiration for Good.
"Her children rise up and call her blessed"

When his business took him to Newark, soon after his marriage, he united with St. Paul's Methodist Episcopal Church at the corner of Broad and Marshall Streets. This was a strong church ministered to by able men and gave father a splendid opportunity for service. Eight very happy years (1881-1889) registered his connection with this institution. The Official Boards of 1887 consisted of the following—

Bulletin 1887

ST. PAUL'S M. E. CHURCH
Newark, New Jersey

Pastor Rev. J. Richards Boyle, D.D.

BOARD OF TRUSTEES

Henry H. Miller	Franklin Murphy
Theo. Runyon	Wm. M. Force
David Bedford	C. B. Pollard
Isaac Champenois	Henry C. Hines
George R. Howe	

BOARD OF STEWARDS

John H. Hines, President	George R. Howe
Philemon Dickinson	John H. Holden
Louis Lelong	John S. Kent
Everett J. Brett	Wm. M. Townley
James Sillocks	

I have always felt that father made memorable his connection with St. Paul's by his work for young men. His Sunday afternoon class was part of the Sunday School and more—a personal workers group, a club (before the days of organized classes), a very real power in the lives of many. It was not always easy for him to find time for preparation and giving Sunday afternoons in this way made that day anything but a day of rest for him. But that duty he set himself and many testify that he failed not. I remember the large folding frame full of the photographs of this group—a Christmas gift to the teacher. He never forgot these young men but, in after years, the simple statement "This man was one of my class at St. Paul's" meant that father was at his service to help him in any way. But let him speak of St. Paul's in his own words—his address at the 42nd anniversary in 1895—

Memories of the past crowd upon us to-night as we meet to pay a tribute of respect to the founders of this church and to those who succeeded them in developing their ideal of what a Christian Church should be. As we look upon their creation as it stands to-night after 42 years of useful life, it is the absent ones we see and the voices long silent we hear! With you to-night there are a larger circle, whose names no longer stand on the church records, who rise up to call them blessed. A recent article on Morals and Christianity says "the two great headlands presented by true character are love of truth and devotion to duty—speaking the truth and living it. It is not merely an ideal, it is an end attained in no small degree. Truth speaking has been taught in Christian homes and from Christian pulpits for centuries. No morally weak man stands high on our American rolls of honor—temporary success such have had and great genius keeps some of them out of oblivion. A Napoleon, selfish, brutal, vicious, would be impossible in America—a Washington impossible in France" and to-night it seems to me, no better examples can be found of Christian homes united in a Christian Church, where parents and pastors have been true to their high callings, than this church affords. Think for a moment of the spirit that inspired the founders of this Church, how called of God they listened to the messages brought them from Sunday to Sunday by faithful pastors—messages that revealed the Father to them and influenced lives, that in turn acted and reacted upon each other increasing, developing and handing down the spirit vouchsafed to them, until this great moral and spiritual force we call St. Paul's Church has for these years upheld all that is good and true and beautiful in character and exerted an influence eternity only can measure. Members of St. Paul's Church, you have a goodly heritage of which you may well be proud. And to-night with hearts swelling with joy and gladness let us praise and magnify the name of the Lord our God for the honorable record this Church has made in the years that are past and for the immense possibilities that are yours. During the years it was my privilege to be with you our relations were exceedingly pleasant—the social life—the spiritual power—the friendships formed that endure to this day and those we confidently expect to renew on the other side—the peace of mind and the uplift of soul—attendance upon the services of this Church brought to me. Then, with you, I felt the power of men like Cyrus Edwards whose recent death seemed but to have increased his influence for good—like John J. Luke, whose clear flute-like voice still echoes in our ears, whose magnetism and zeal were such important factors in all the social meetings and who, as Superintendent of the Sunday School for so many years, rendered important service. There were older men too, the evening time of whose lives were light—like Charles Campbell, courteous, magnanimous, who always had a word of encouragement and kindly advice for the younger men—like Philemon Dickinson, prudent, faithful, devoted, whose face was a benediction, whose address—so full of interest, so gentle, so kindly—from this platform on the last anniversary he was with us we recall with pleasure. But time would fail me to recall the true and manly men and the consecrated women, of the type of "the elect lady" to whom St. John wrote in his 2nd epistle, like Mrs. Dickenson and Mrs. Ross and the others whose names we reverence. As we recall these faithful ones and look at their completed lives in perspective we appreciate them as never before. What a satisfaction it is to have known them, to have been touched by the same influences that developed such characters. Some one has said, "There are two points of interest in this universe—God and self—all of us look towards one or the other of these points as our center, and it makes all the difference in the world which center we prefer." No one can doubt towards which center such characters as these looked. One of my first recollections of St. Paul's, when I

came here as a stranger, was of hearing your present pastor (Dr. Henry Baker) read for his opening hymn those lines of Faber's—

"There's a wideness in God's mercy
Like the wideness of the sea,"

and as it was sung by the chorus choir and the congregation I caught something at least of the sunshine with which it closes. The first communion service I attended was an inspiration—a form introduced by Dr. Tiffany and perpetuated by his successors. How memories of texts and sermons crowd upon us! They are all summed up, so far as the spirit of the various pastors is concerned, in one sermon preached by Dr. Jacob Todd from the text, "They saw no man save Jesus only."

February 11 1895

And from St. Paul's Church father went naturally into the larger community work for young men—the Young Men's Christian Association. For fourteen years (1881-1895) he was active in this organization although all his life he was a liberal contributor and after his retirement as President in 1894 became a Trustee—a position he held at the time of his death. He was instrumental in securing in 1887 the services of Henry A. Cozzens as General Secretary. The present building on Halsey Street was something he worked for with all his strength. At its dedication October 15 1903 he accepted the keys on behalf of the Trustees and said—

A few years ago you would have considered any man a dreamer who foretold what we see to-night, and yet it is a fact, because of God's guiding hand and your coöperation.

* * * * *

When the Chief of Police of Chicago states for publication that anarchy—rampant in that city—has changed its methods, and instead of killing rulers, is placing its emissaries in the various trades unions of the country and in every way is sowing the gospel of discontent among the people; when emigrants unfitted for citizenship, are flocking to our shores and crowding into our cities instead of moving out and occupying our unsettled lands as their predecessors did; when the rapid increase in foreign population, much of it un-American in thought and speech, right about us in Newark, force these mighty problems home upon us, we must come back to the solid foundation laid by our first settlers, and on which this government was founded by their descendants, viz.—one God above and all we brethren—then shall we see clearly that the Christ life is the only panacea for our present and threatened ills. And for His sake, and our own protection as a people, with unchanging motive but ever changing methods, you who have subscribed so liberally heretofore will gladly continue to do your part in this broad sensible manly and womanly work of educating and Christianizing the young manhood of this city.

Here is a typical Y. M. C. A. address of father's delivered in Long Branch, N. J., May 20 1893 and entitled "The Y. M. C. A. a necessity to successful church work"—

This is an age of progress and our country is the moral battleground of the ages. We have welcomed to our shores the downtrodden and oppressed of all lands, we have given them the rights of citizenship and made each one an equal partner in this government of ours with full confidence that our hospitality and liberality would not be abused. The men who founded this government—your forefathers and mine—were men of principle. Their training and their high sense of individual duty were the result of generations of oppression. The leaders were men of education and refinement. All were ready to die for principles if need be. Faith in our Lord Jesus Christ was the foundation—the cornerstone of the Government as it stands to-day. The city of Newark which I have the honor to represent here to-night was perhaps the last Religious Settlement on our eastern seacoast. These forefathers of ours built their chapels and their schoolhouses almost before they did their own log cabins and, accepting the Fatherhood of God and the Brotherhood of Man, offered the largest liberty of all. They believed that the best there was in them was sure to call out the best there was in those who came here to settle. How do these facts agree with their theories and ideals? During the year just closed about 600,000 immigrants were landed on our shores, nearly 1% of our entire population. As year by year these crowds have come—absolutely ignorant of our early history and the principles of our government, mistaking liberty for license—they have broken down many of the safeguards of American liberty, disregarded our American Sabbath, and lowered average public sentiment until the disgraceful legislation of the last Legislature has given us an object lesson that we are forced to heed. But, you say, what has all this to do with the Y. M. C. A.? I will tell you. During all these years these masses of men have been rushing by our church doors and little by little have taken with them many young men from within our churches. The Church has called but these have not heeded. And yet if these men are to be reached and our country saved this call must be heeded as well as heard. Principles never change. God is God and right is right. The Church is built on the rock and the Gates of Hell shall not prevail against it. But our methods must change, we must apply the truth to the requirements of our day—if men will not come to the Church, the Church must come to them. This need God has so laid on our hearts and consciences that years ago the Y. M. C. A. was organized and has become a power in His Church. We are in no sense a useless appendage to the Church. We are its right arm of power raised up because of this great need. I yield to no man in loyalty to His Church but because of my love for His Cause I esteem it an honor to belong to this aggressive body of young men known as the Y. M. C. A. Look at our churches—the best of them—open on Sunday and one or two evenings a week. Then look at the army of young men who pass the church doors. Take an instance—a young man comes here as a stranger to learn some business—to make a start for himself in life. He comes to church, is kindly received, invited to come again. This is all very well but he is lonesome, homesick, and craves society and excitement—you, as a church member do not—and should not—invite him to your home until he has proved himself and, even when he does, he is just an ordinary man not specially magnetic or brilliant, you do not feel drawn towards him yet Christ died for him and he must have care. Right here is the *necessity*. Some place must be provided for our young men. The churches must do it or the saloon-keepers will—these are the hard facts. No single church has ever yet run an association for young men successfully for any length of time—all must unite. The Y. M. C. A. must have a broad hospitable door, be brilliantly lighted, have a reading room, social rooms, gymnasium, bowling alleys—everything to interest and attract and hold men six nights in the week.

Besides these things there must be an employment bureau, a boarding house register, a committee to visit the sick. There must be lectures, concerts, entertainments, refreshments and all subservient to one central idea—to lead men through all these means to the Cross of our Lord Jesus Christ and into that branch of His Church to which they naturally belong. There is no proselyting—we are not the church—simply the open door to the church.

Here is the announcement of another address at St. Paul's Church in Newark—

January 14th, 1894, 7:30 P. M.

The Young Men's Christian Association, of Newark, will be represented in this service, in addresses by its President and Secretary, who will describe its work in the city. "The Young Men's Christian Association, a Necessity of the Modern Church," will be the subject of George R. Howe, Esq., and Secretary Henry F. Cozzens will follow with additional remarks. **SPECIAL MUSICAL PROGRAM.** All are cordially invited.

Among his papers was a note in pencil on the cover of a magazine—

Called in to congratulate you on the address. It was bold, direct, truthful and it will stick. Go on and God bless you.

COZZENS

The officers in 1894 were—

YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION
OF NEWARK, N. J.

OFFICERS

George R. Howe, President	Joseph M. Sayre, Recording Sec'y
James A. Banister, Vice-President	James S. Higbie, Treasurer
Henry A. Cozzens, General Secretary	

BOARD OF DIRECTORS

George R. Howe	Joseph M. Sayre	John A. Gifford
Elkanah Drake	Frederick S. Douglas	A. B. Twitchell
C. G. Rockwood	James S. Higbie	S. H. Plum
James A. Banister	Fred'k Frelinghuysen	John H. Hines
T. W. Alston	Samuel S. Sargeant	W. S. Hartshorne

TRUSTEES

William Clark	George R. Howe	Aaron Carter
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When father had retired from the presidency in 1894 the *Monthly Messenger* of the Association had an editorial entitled "Our Former President." In part it said—

What our Association most needed when Mr. Howe took the helm was activity and Christian aggressiveness—to call all hands on deck for work. And we can fairly say that we believe our Association never has been better equipped or done better service in its legitimate sphere than under his leadership and direction. Some men by their energy and spirit stimulate and inspire their associates, and this, with the blessing of good judgment, seemed to be emphasized in Mr. Howe.

This Y. M. C. A. service was part of father's attempt to respond to the gospel as it was interpreted in its fullness and power at St. Paul's. During these years four ministers—Henry Baker, Stephen L. Baldwin, Jacob Todd, and J. Richards Boyle—in very truth broke to him the bread of life. All the sense of the universal that he had over against that grinding attention to business detail—the work at the factory was never more exacting than during these years—came from his church. He ever bore the greatest gratitude to St. Paul's and her ministers.

In 1888 he removed to East Orange and at once transferred his membership to the Calvary Methodist Episcopal Church, at the corner of Main and Walnut Streets, of which Henry Spellmeyer was then pastor. I remember as a lad of nine, going with father to a men's prayer meeting held before the regular Sunday morning service. They used to sing the old hymns without accompaniment and I never hear the words—

I love to tell the story
 Of unseen things above,
 Of Jesus and His glory
 Of Jesus and His love.

but what the picture of father comes to my mind. His earnestness in singing and in speaking at these informal meetings was the way I came to realize what "the power of faith" meant. The ten years of relationship with Calvary Church were characterized by father's large Bible Class which met in the right hand gallery of the Sunday School room.

The official boards for 1893-94 were—

CALVARY M. E. CHURCH

1893-4

—
TRUSTEES

George R. Gibson	John H. Cannon
Ellis H. Masters	Samuel O. Church
John A. Riley	George R. Howe
J. Frank Fort	Charles E. Coffin
Montgomery Lindsay	

STEWARDS

William Jefferys	Abram A. Ackerman
Milo W. Wilder	George W. Davis
George F. Park	James Davison
Harry T. Ambrose	Joseph H. Bowne
Joseph E. Frackelton	Roderick M. Sanger
George W. Carnrick	

The program for Christmas 1894 was carefully saved together with his address on that occasion.

We are met to-night to celebrate the event of all the ages—to which the world for centuries looked forward, from which we begin our present era, and on which our salvation here and hereafter depends. An event so full of joy and gladness that even the heaven of heavens could not contain itself but burst forth over the hills of Judea in such splendor as to terrify the lowly shepherds keeping watch over their flocks by night. Then came the reassurance by the Heavenly Voice, “Fear not, for behold I bring you glad tidings of great joy for unto you is born this day a Saviour who is Christ the Lord.” And the angelic choir broke forth in that triumphant song, “Glory to God in the highest and on earth peace, good

PROGRAMME

CHRISTMAS 1894

CALVARY M. E. SUNDAY SCHOOL
EAST ORANGE, N. J.

Song of Triumph	By the School
Prayer	By the Pastor
Responsive Readings	By Mr. Davis and the School
Recitation—"Bells across the Snow"	By Edith Harker
Chorus—"Ring Merrily Bells"	By the School
Address of Welcome	By Superintendent S. O. Church
Recitation	By the Little Ones
Chorus—"List' the Song the Angels Sing"	By the School
Recitation—"Happy Christmas"	By Edna Bowne
Carol—"On Eastern Plain Reclining"	By the School
Song—"Ring Sweet Bells"	By Intermediate Dept.
Reading—"The Birth of Christ"	By Susie Perine
Chorus—"Jesus is born to-day"	By the School
Address	By Mr. Geo. R. Howe, Supt. Park Ave. Chapel
Chorus—"In far Judea"	By the School
Responsive Readings	By Mr. Davis and School
Chorus—"Rejoice O Bethlehem"	By the School
Recitation—"A Christmas Blessing"	Alice Cornell
Carol—"O Come to Christ"	By the School
Announcements	
Closing Chorus—"As we part"	By the School
Benediction	By the Pastor

will toward men"—the echoes of which you and I hear to-night and which with increasing volume and sweetness will ring through the ages yet to come until time shall be no more. Boys and girls you know the story and the gray haired boys here to-night will tell you that that old old story, simply told as to a little child, has ever increasing fascination for them. The revised version records the glad tidings as "Glory to God in the highest, on earth peace among men in whom He is well pleased." The glory we are to give to God, the peace God gives to those in whom He is well pleased. Is He well pleased with you and me to-night? Has this blessed Christ been born in your heart and mine? As His peace has come, have the joy and gladness so filled your heart and soul that you have heard strains of Heavenly music? If so you know all about it. If you are at all in doubt do just as the shepherds did as soon as they heard that Christ was born, they went at once to see Him for themselves and not only proved the angels' story correct, but came away so full of delight that they reported the glad tidings to everyone they met. Ask your teacher, your superintendent, your pastor to go with you to the same Christ, and you too will join the glad chorus in which earth and heaven unite to-day. To have His peace we must be like Him. To be like Him we must receive His Holy Spirit into our hearts, and as the first and greatest Christmas present to the world, and to each of us, is the Christ. May His Holy Spirit bring to each heart a sense of personal possession of Him and of adoption by Him! Then peace and good will will shine out through our lives and in our homes and the Christmas joy and gladness will extend through all the coming year.

December 23 1894

In Mr. William Jeffries' "History of Calvary Church" published in 1898 he says—

Under Dr. A. B. Kendig (who succeeded Dr. Spellmeyer) the initiatory movement was taken to establish the mission at Park Avenue and Grove Street, the result of the combined efforts of the church at Roseville and of this society, through the labors of Mr. George R. Howe, which resulted in the formation of a Methodist Society under very encouraging auspices.

Soon after father built the home (1890) at Park and Arlington Avenues he became very conscious of the need of Sunday School and church opportunities in that rapidly growing section—the newly organized fifth ward. The Presbyterians had undertaken a work at Arlington and Springdale Avenues and he felt the Methodists ought to do their share. September 10 1893 the chapel (a portable straw board affair) was opened at the corner of Park Avenue and Grove Street. The work prospered from the start. The New Year's folder of 1894 tells the plan of the work—

PARK AVE. CHAPEL BULLETIN

PARK AVENUE METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH
Corner Grove Street and Park Avenue
East Orange, N. J.

Pastor, Rev. L. C. Muller, Residence, 29 Second Avenue, Newark, N. J.

SUPERINTENDENT SUNDAY-SCHOOL

George R. Howe, 108 Arlington Avenue, East Orange, N. J.

ASSISTANT

William H. Somers, 17 William Street, East Orange, N. J.

SUNDAY SERVICES

Sunday-School	3.00 P. M.
Preaching	4.00 P. M.
Prayer and Praise Service	7.45 P. M.

FRIDAY EVENINGS

Neighborhood Prayer-Meeting	8.00 P. M.
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You are Cordially Invited, to Worship with Us, and We Wish You
A HAPPY NEW YEAR

The first year showed an average attendance in the Sunday School of 122 pupils and in five years time an independent self-supporting church was organized. Years afterwards at a Union Thanksgiving Service in which the pastor of the Park Avenue Methodist Episcopal Church had taken a prominent part I asked father if it was not a satisfaction to him to have that church doing such a useful work in the community. His reply removed any doubt there might have been in my mind as to the cost in time, effort and money of those five years. He was always proud of that effort at church extension—

Yesterday I spoke at the eighth anniversary of the Park Avenue Church. They are doing splendidly. How time flies.

18th November 1901

But those were strenuous years for not only did he attend service and teach his class in the morning at Calvary but at three o'clock he taught another Bible Class at the new chapel as well as supervised the entire school and also regularly supported the four o'clock preaching service. When the time came for the temporary building and temporary organization to give way father felt that his work with the group was done. He attended the last prayer meeting in the old building, told of his purpose to leave the responsibility with the men and women of the immediate locality, made his gift toward the building fund, and quietly withdrew. A year or more after the opening of this Sunday School he carefully wrote out "the history" of the movement—

Between two and three years ago under the pastorate of the Rev. Dr. Spelmeyer the crowded condition of Calvary Church and the rapidly increasing population of this entire section impressed upon us the necessity of increasing the Sunday School and perhaps Church facilities in the Fifth Ward. The purchase of a lot on Park Avenue was under consideration when we learned that in the Roseville Church, under Dr. Jonathan M. Meeker, similar conditions had produced similar results and they, too, were considering what could be done. As a result a joint committee was appointed to take the matter under consideration and to report their conclusions to the two Quarterly Conferences. Before this report was made the Kings Daughters Circle of Calvary Church made an extended house-to-house visitation under Dr. A. B. Kendig (who had assumed the pastorate of Calvary Church in April 1892) which showed in strong light the necessity of action. The original members from Calvary Church were George J. Ferry, Ernest von Diezelski and George R. Howe, but the removal of the first and the health of the second caused their resignations and William Jeffries, J. Frank Fort, Samuel O. Church and John A. Riley were added, making a committee of five. On the part of the Roseville Church the committee consisted of C. H. Pell, William Fairley, Benj. F. Edsell, James A. Banister and P. T. Wood. This joint committee organized by electing George R. Howe chairman and C. H. Pell secretary. After careful consideration it was decided by the committee that it would be best to invite the Newark City Church Extension Society to take control of the new movement, with the understanding that the expense should be met by contributions from the two churches. When this report was accepted by the two Quarterly Conferences (Calvary and Roseville) the Church Extension Society at once began to push matters. Financial conditions not being favorable to large contributions and Calvary Church just undertaking expensive alterations, it was decided to lease a lot for a year with the privilege of buying and to erect thereon a temporary structure.

The Park Avenue Chapel brought father in touch with Church Extension problems and he made many addresses in Newark, of which this is a good example—

Look for a minute at the history of Methodism in Newark. The Directory of 1870 gives Newark a population of 118,000 and shows 13 Methodist Churches including Centenary Chapel, besides 2 German Churches, 2 Colored Churches, and a City Mission—a total of 18 places

of worship. The Directory of 1890 shows a population of 193,000 (an increase of 75,000 in twenty years) and a total of 21 Methodist Churches and Chapels but of these Strawbridge was laid out and ready for burial—only two new churches had been established—DeGroot in 1880 and Dashiell in 1883—Old Clinton Street (now the Y. M. C. A.) had ceased to exist and Franklin Street had been saved as by fire through the devotion of the Rev. Dr. Brice, Dashiell was crying for help and across the river East Newark was sold under foreclosure and the little remnant there was calling piteously for help. This is a showing about as unsatisfactory as many a man's balance sheet this past year or two. In all troubles financial or spiritual the first thing is to find out the exact condition, the next thing is the cause and following that the remedy. . . . We Methodists have deliberately run away from the thousands and thousands of foreigners landed on our shores. Because "the Heavens declare the glory of God" we, as a church, have gone along star gazing utterly unmindful of man—our brother—until we found the fair name of our state disgraced, a ring of gamblers controlling legislation and reform a necessity. . . . Now what you and I need—what these foreigners need—is Christ. . . . These were the conditions that weighed upon our thoughtful men when Dr. Van Benscoten, our Presiding Elder, with the aid and coöperation of clergy and laymen organized our present Church Extension Society . . . and when Rev. L. C. Muller was appointed Secretary by the Conference of 1892. . . . I am here simply to remind you of the transforming power of the Grace of God and of our ability to do His Will by His Help. How I wish I had the ability and the eloquence to portray the great need all about you and to arouse this church to good works as never before!

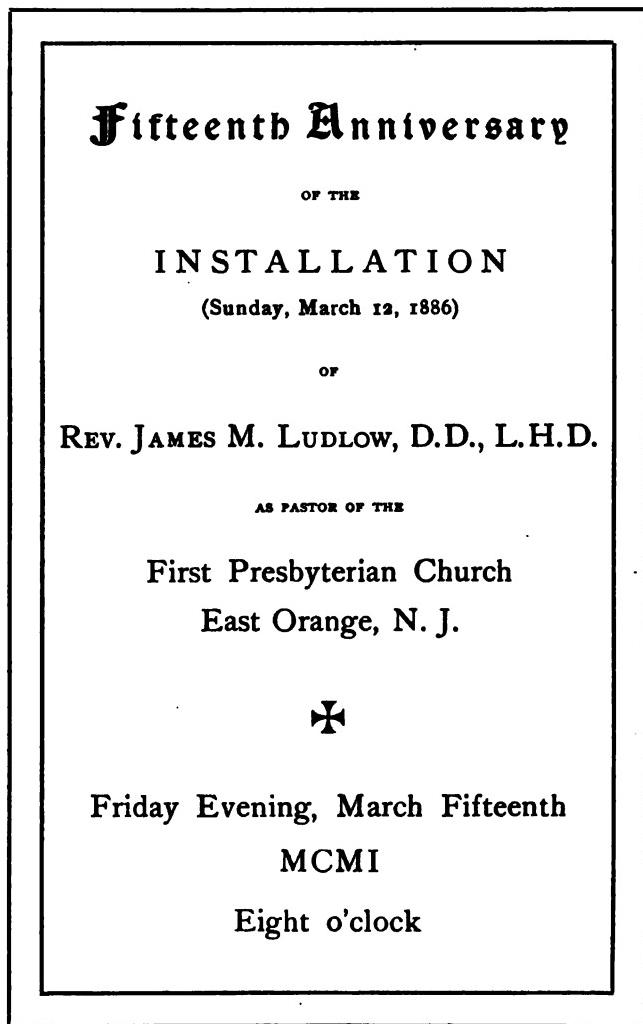
Address on "Church Extension"
Centenary M. E. Church Newark
October 13 1895

Largely through the personality of Dr. James M. Ludlow, the pastor, father was now drawn towards the First Presbyterian Church on Munn Avenue and transferred his membership there in 1899. This relationship was to last eighteen years—until his death. Here, again, his ability as a Bible teacher was utilized and he organized the "Young Business Men's Club" (as we have seen). Here as at St. Paul's in the earlier years he became the friend and counsellor of a large group. The following notice tells of his being chosen as a member of Session—

At the Annual Meeting of the Munn Avenue Presbyterian Church Tuesday night, the following persons were chosen elders and deacons for the term of three years: Elders—J. Albert Haddock, George R. Howe, George W. Davis. Deacons—Edward H. Dutcher, Walter S. Mallory, E. E. Mills, W. E. Kastendyke, Clarence E. Morse. Reports were heard from the various boards and committees of church work. The showing for the year was very encouraging. Nearly forty new families have identified themselves with the church during the past year; the church edifice has been improved at a cost of nearly \$19,000 (all subscribed before the work was begun), and the support of a missionary in Cuba is guaranteed. The congregation has just adopted the new hymn book "In Excelsis," a work brought out by the Century Company under the supervision of Mr. Samuel P. Warren, the musical director of the Munn Avenue Church.

East Orange Gazette November 29 1900

Many a letter I had from father during these years saying, "The service yesterday was an inspiration"—"I wish you could have been with me Sunday, Dr. Ludlow was at his best." When the pastor celebrated the fifteenth anniversary of his installation father spoke on the future of the church. The program of the evening (March 15 1901) was—



PROGRAM



Justice John Franklin Fort, *presiding*

Overture to "Prometheus" Beethoven
Mr. Samuel P. Warren

Invocation

Retrospection: "Old Munn Avenue"
Edward M. Colie, Esq.

Quartet Macfarren

Blessed is the man that walketh not in the way of
the ungodly, but his delight is in the law of the Lord,
and in this law doth he meditate day and night. He
shall be like a tree that bringeth forth his fruit in due
season.

Mrs. GRACE WHEELER DUTTON, *Soprano*. Mr. W. R. WILLIAMS, *Tenor*.
Miss ADELE STONEMAN, *Alto*. Mr. VICTOR CARROLL, *Bass*.

Address . . . Rev. David R. Frazer, D.D.
Pastor of First Presbyterian Church of Newark
Trustee of Princeton University

Letters

Soprano Solo,

“Rejoice Greatly, O Daughter of Zion”
(Messiah) Handel
Mrs. Grace Wheeler Dutton

Address . Rev. Charles Cuthbert Hall, D.D.
President of Union Theological Seminary

Bass Solo, “Pilgrim’s Song” . . . Tschaikowsky
Mr. Victor Carroll

The Outlook: “Let Us Go Forward”
Mr. George R. Howe

Alto Solo, “The Lord Shall Reign” Stevenson
Miss Adele Stoneman

Response . . Rev. James M. Ludlow, D.D.

RECEPTION IN THE CHAPEL



Through these years Dr. Ludlow’s preaching was both a strength and a comfort. Here is a quotation from one of his published sermons that father had carefully saved—

“Two men live outwardly alike. To the one labor is endurance: to the other it is inspiration. To the one life’s load is a depression: to the other a health-lift. To the one the concentration of thought on daily business is an annoying restriction, a mental confinement. To the other

concentration means penetration, going through things, enlargement, exhilaration. The difference is altogether in the view-point of what we work for, what motive we have in it. If it is merely a life business for a livelihood it is tiresome: if it is the business of our lives, that for which we feel we are existing, it is stimulative. Now God would inspire us with this higher incentive, this widening out of life, by taking us into co-partnership with Himself. Here are our assets—'All things are yours . . . the world, life, death, things present, things to come; all are yours. And ye are Christ's; and Christ is God's.' As we are taking account of stock for 1906 let us get everything in. We are wondrously better off than most of us think." (Hireling or Co-Partner December 31 1905.)

As in the days at St. Paul's father's purpose was strengthened and his vision broadened by his church relationship. In many ways these days at Munn Avenue were the richest in his life—not because he had more time for community service but more desire for it. He had kept pace with the years. He was looking forward to the solution of great municipal and religious problems. His public spirit was ready for every opportunity. It was in these days that he wrote his tribute to Aaron Carter and, before the same Society, his appreciation of Henry H. Hall. His sympathetic study of the past—both as regards his own family line and his community (in 1899 he wrote "Colonial Times and Settlers in Essex County" for the Mosaic Club—afterwards published in the East Orange *Gazette* November 9 and 16 1899)—was carried on as consecutively as his business affairs would permit. His work for the New Jersey Historical Society was born of a desire to remind this busy generation of their noble heritage in the motives and characters of the founders. And his efforts to develop the industrial education opportunities of his state are all found in these days of this inspiring friendship in Munn Avenue Church. None of the letters sent father during his invalidism is more meaningful than this one from the church—

FIRST PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH
EAST ORANGE, N. J.

Dear Mr. Howe:—

By the unanimous rising vote at the Annual Meeting, Tuesday, March 25th, it becomes my great pleasure to convey to you a message of sympathetic remembrance and tender regard from your fellow church members and friends, expressive of their appreciation of all that you have done and all that you have been in the years of active church service. And while through providential limitation you can be with us only in

spirit, this message is an assurance that our thoughts often go out to you, with good wishes and prayer for your welfare.

May God bless you and keep you.

On Behalf of the Congregation and Session,

Yours sincerely,

J. M. DEWAR

106 No. Maple Ave., East Orange N. J.

March 27, 1913

The officers of the church January 20 1907 were—

REV. JAMES M. LUDLOW, D.D., Pastor
55 Munn Avenue

REV. WILSON PHRANER, D.D., Associate Pastor
31 Lenox Avenue

REV. JOHN J. MOMENT, Assistant Pastor
Palmer House, 182 Main Street Chapel, 11 to 12 daily

REV. J. MILTON GREENE, D.D., Missionary Pastor in Cuba
H. M. McCANDLISS, M.D., Missionary Pastor, Hainan, China

ELDERS

Dr. William H. Davis	J. Albert Haddock	George C. Miller
Henry C. Dilworth	George R. Howe	Alvah W. Osmun
Edward H. Dutcher	Robert McBratney	William G. Thomas

James M. Dewar, Clerk of Session
60 North Maple Avenue

DEACONS

Dr. Arthur W. Bingham	Frank L. Castle, Treas.	Thomas L. Crawford
John L. Burgess	49 S. Maple Ave.	Howard S. Kinney
Edward I. Cantine	Wm. O. Robinson	D. McFarlan Moore
	Ass't Treas.	
	79 Carnegie Ave.	

DEACONESSES

Mrs. Ella C. Earle	Mrs. Lillie C. Lapham
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TRUSTEES

Aaron Adams	George W. Fortmeyer	Robert McBratney
C. M. Coburn	J. Franklin Fort	David S. Walton
Edward M. Colie	Dr. Charles A. Groves	
	Charles A. Trowbridge, Treasurer	
	25 Munn Avenue	

SUNDAY SCHOOL SUPERINTENDENT

J. Albert Haddock
71 Walnut Street

MUSICAL DIRECTOR
Samuel P. Warren

When father's first term as an Elder expired this note came to him from the pastor—

November 28 1903

My dear Mr. Howe—

Thank you for your letter. I cannot let you go out of the Session without expressing to you my sense of appreciation and indebtedness. You have been a right hand to me, indeed a whole arm thrown about me—I can never forget it, and the feel will be as constantly with me. Please do for me out of office what you have done while in office as one of my advisors. With the understanding that you will give me your friendly counsel just as before, I submit to your retirement from Session.

Sincerely yours

JAMES M. LUDLOW

It was evidence of a growing friendship. And in the days of the illness when father was "facing the west" he asked that Dr. Ludlow be the one to conduct the final service. His request was carried out. Dr. Ludlow came and spoke as only friend can speak of friend.

If I have at all adequately interpreted father's church relationships I have at the same time made plain the cause of the breadth and intensity of his citizenship. More clearly than in most lives I find in his a religious motive that was controlling. His unselfishness was a desire to serve God in serving his fellows.

Religion is a life—manly, true, charitable and peaceful—not judging your neighbor or standing on a platform and reaching after him—while you thank God you are not as other men are—but like the Great Pattern—touched with the feelings of their infirmities and painfully conscious of your own simply lend a hand.

1st May 1902

It is impossible to have peace of mind or to be a true man without the Christ as the controlling influence, you need it as much as your father does, and if I had not had faith in God I do not know what would have become of me.

3rd November 1899

Life is full of just such complications at every age and only the Grace of God in the heart can enable any of us to "keep sweet," have faith, do our best and leave results to the Power that directs our steps. It makes no difference what you call it—this is not only philosophy but Christianity.

16th July 1908

Our Saviour gave no creed—he lived and says to us “Follow.” “Do as I do—be kind—true—clean—considerate—because it is right—I will help you.”

29th May 1901

Father's work for parks and parkways in Essex County had far reaching results. In the early nineties he had the vision which he declared with an emphasis that attracted attention. His efforts were first called into action by the attempt to “save” Park Avenue as a county boulevard. He felt this important avenue connecting Newark and the Orange Mountain should be free from trolley tracks and reserved for driving. This was eventually brought about and the Avenue is now in the care of the Essex County Park Commission. But the struggle was a long one. In father's own handwriting I find these minutes and also this notice—

31st January 1894

A meeting of the property owners on Park Avenue East Orange was held at the Park Avenue Chapel, Corner Park Avenue and Grove Street, this evening.

Mr. Henry H. Hall was elected Chairman and George R. Howe Secretary. The chairman stated that the meeting had been called to enable Park Avenue property owners to unite for mutual protection against the granting of the Avenue for an electric street railroad and as far as possible to protect the Avenue from anything that would detract from its desirability for residence. . . .

Important.—Protect Park Avenue.

A meeting to hear the report of Committee appointed by THE PARK AVE. PROTECTIVE ASSOCIATION, to present a plan for the defence of the Avenue against the encroachments of an Electric Street Railroad, will be held on THURSDAY EVENING, FEB. 8th, at 8 o'clock, at the PARK AVE. CHAPEL (cor. Park Ave. and Grove St.). Your presence is needed, as important action must be taken. Please invite all those interested to attend with you.

*By order of Committee,
G. R. HOWE, Chairman.*

East Orange, Feb. 5th, 1894.

The facts in the case were that the Consolidated Traction Company had attempted to "steal" the avenue actually laying tracks in advance of the full legal permission. It was a little group of men in this Association that started suit in the name of a property holder in Newark and caused the whole affair to be reviewed. Feeling ran high and father was never more determined than in leading this apparently "lost cause" through to victory. This decision saved the avenue.

NEW JERSEY SUPREME COURT.

THE STATE,
(CHARLES M. THEBERATH,
Prosecutor),
vs.
THE MAYOR AND COMMON COUNCIL OF
THE CITY OF NEWARK, THE BOARD OF
STREET AND WATER COMMISSIONERS OF
THE CITY OF NEWARK, AND THE CON-
SOLIDATED TRACTION COMPANY,
Defendants.

On Certiorari.

ORDER VACATING ORDINANCE.

The Court, having heard the argument of counsel, and inspected the ordinance removed by the writ in the cause, and duly considered the reasons filed, it is ordered, that so much of said ordinance, as is described in section 1, as follows:

"Route No. 10—Beginning in the centre line of Fifth avenue, where the same is intersected by the westerly boundary line of the city of Newark; thence easterly along the centre line of Fifth avenue to the centre line of Bloomfield avenue, and thence southerly along the centre line of Bloomfield avenue to the centre line of Belleville avenue, together with the right to cross all intersecting streets, avenues and highways upon the foregoing routes, and also the right to construct any and all necessary curves, sidings, crossovers and switches that may be required for the proper, safe and economical use and operation of any or all of the foregoing routes," be set aside, made void, and for nothing holden.

Entered November 17, 1894.

An editorial in the Newark *Daily Advertiser* under date of November 19 1894 says—

The result of the decision is that the old franchises revert to the city. Hereafter if the Traction Company wants to occupy any streets it must obtain consent of a majority of the property owners.

Under the auspices of the Park Avenue Protective Association the bill introduced by Assemblyman Charles B. Storrs of Orange requiring “the consent of at least one half the property owners on each particular street” was enacted into law. Park Avenue seemed perfectly safe. But vigilance was never relaxed—four years later an attempt was made to reenact trolley legislation and in an apparently irregular manner omit this provision. A spirited correspondence between father and Governor Voorhees resulted. The closing sentence in a letter from the Governor to Senator Ketcham of Newark (April 30 1898) reveals something of father’s determination—

I did receive a very courteous letter from Mr. Howe expressing his regret and asking me for the true state of affairs. I will answer his letter, giving him assurance that the matter will be corrected so far as lies within my power. I do not believe that an explanation by me in writing would be intelligible to Mr. Howe and this without in any way reflecting upon him. You might, if you please, when you see him, explain this matter.

This letter head is a memorial of those days long gone by—

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

GEORGE R. HOWE, CHAIRMAN
108 ARLINGTON AVENUE

HENRY H. HALL
250 PARK AVENUE

JAMES E. POPE
78 PROSPECT STREET

N. M. CULBERSON
PARK AVENUE

The
Park Avenue Protective Association

OF EAST ORANGE, N. J.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

A. N. LOCKWOOD
PARK AVENUE

T. B. CRIBB
527 PARK AVENUE

THEO. W. ALSTON, TREASURER
660 PARK AVENUE

GEORGE E. CLYMER, SECRETARY
116 WILLIAM STREET

It was this “fight for Park Avenue” that strengthened the hands of the friends of the parks (the first County Park Commission was appointed in June 1894) and in no small way contributed to the present magnificent county parks of Essex County.

Father only held one public office in East Orange and that was as a member of the Board of Education from 1893 to 1898—as chairman of the building committee he supervised the enlargement of the Elmwood and Franklin Schools and planned for the Nassau School.

His diary for March 15 1898 has this entry—

Refused to stand for reelection as member of the School Board in East Orange. Retired after five years' service. Henry White elected my successor.

The personnel of the Board for 1896-97 was—

PUBLIC SCHOOLS
EAST ORANGE, N. J. 1896-97

BOARD OF EDUCATION

David O. Irving	}	First Ward
Charles I. Webster		Second Ward
George S. Hulbert	}	Third Ward
George P. Olcott		Fourth Ward
John Crowell	}	Fourth Ward
Roderick M. Sanger		Fourth Ward
William G. Thomas	}	Fifth Ward
Wm. D. Robinson, M.D.		Fifth Ward
George R. Howe	}	
William H. Force		

STANDING COMMITTEES

Course of Study Messrs. Irving, Crowell, Sanger, Hulbert
Teachers and Salaries Messrs. Howe, Olcott, Webster, Hulbert
Buildings and Grounds Messrs. Olcott, Howe, Robinson, Hulbert
Rules Messrs. Force, Sanger, Webster, Hulbert
Supplies Messrs. Crowell, Force, Thomas, Hulbert
Finance Messrs. Thomas, Howe, Robinson, Hulbert

President, George S. Hulbert
District Clerk, Rev. John Crowell, D.D.
Supt. of Schools, Vernon L. Davey, A.B.

In the entrance hall of the Franklin School on Dodd Street is this tablet—

FRANKLIN SCHOOL

Erected 1873 Enlarged 1897

BOARD OF EDUCATION

George S. Hulbert President

Rev. John Crowell Secretary

Rev. David O. Irving

Charles I. Webster

George P. Olcott

Roderick M. Sanger

William G. Thomas

William D. Robinson, M.D.

George R. Howe

Robert Hunter

COMMITTEE ON
BUILDINGS AND GROUNDS

George R. Howe Chairman

Roderick M. Sanger

William D. Robinson, M.D.

SUPERINTENDENT OF SCHOOLS

Vernon L. Davey, A.B.

ARCHITECT

James H. Lindsley

His neighbor *Mr. George S. Hulbert* was President of the Board of Education during these years and a friendship resulted that lasted until father's death. They were associated in various plans for municipal betterment. Another neighbor, *Mr. Henry H. Hall*, became one of his intimate friends. At the latter's death father prepared the minute for the New England Society of Orange. Two paragraphs in it deserve especial notice—

When on April 9, 1906 the summons came to our mutual friend and neighbor, Mr. Henry H. Hall, a heavy shadow fell over our entire community, and a sense of individual loss oppressed a very large circle outside of the one composed of his especial friends, who knew him intimately and in whose breasts respect had long since ripened into affectionate regard, who appreciated his manliness, his high ideals, his strong convictions, his courage and his saving sense of humor; and as I have tried to put on record, our estimate of him and his work, it is with

a peculiar sense of my inability to voice fittingly the thought in all our minds to-night.

* * * * *

Born in Boston May 16, 1846, of Puritan stock—which from generation to generation has given our country colonial warriors, Revolutionary soldiers and patriotic citizens—he himself served in the Civil War that the perpetuity of the Union might be established and considered it a special honor, as a boy in the ranks, to have been thanked by President Lincoln; as a young man he refused to do the bidding of his employer because to have obeyed would have been morally wrong; in the strength of his manhood we knew him and loved to honor him because the shocks and arrows of outrageous fortune of which he seemed to have more than his full share could not move him. To his memory would we pay our tribute from full hearts and grateful memories. He belonged to that noble company—"They are past our help and past our praise. We can add to them no glory. We can give to them no immortality. They do not need us, but forever and forever more we need them."

One other friend whom he was associated with in church and in community was *Judge J. Franklin Fort*—afterwards Governor of New Jersey. They were in St. Paul's Church Newark together and years afterwards both transferred their memberships to the First Presbyterian Church in East Orange. In the summer of 1907 when father was at Digby Nova Scotia he wrote to the *East Orange Gazette* strongly favoring Judge Fort's nomination by the Republicans for governor of the state—

TRIBUTE BY GEORGE R. HOWE

ENDORSES JUSTICE FORT'S GUBERNATORIAL NOMINATION—POINTS OUT THAT WILLINGNESS TO RESIGN JUDGESHIP IS INDICATION OF DETERMINATION TO GIVE NOTABLE ADMINISTRATION

Following is a letter from George R. Howe, endorsing the Gubernatorial nomination of Supreme Court Justice John Franklin Fort. Mr. Howe has for many years been a representative citizen of this community and his forcible endorsement of the candidacy of his fellow townsmen is a very desirable honor. There are many other East Orangeites who undoubtedly entertain the same sentiments expressed by Mr. Howe concerning Justice Fort. This letter is particularly significant as an illustration of the unanimity of the citizens of East Orange regardless of factional alliances, as Mr. Howe last year was one of the leading supporters of the Independent Citizens nominees for Assembly.

Digby, N. S., Aug. 16, 1907.

Editor of the Gazette:

Dear Sir—I am much pleased to see by the Newark and New York papers that at a meeting of citizens of the Second Ward, Justice John Franklin Fort was enthusiastically nominated for Governor, thus endorsing the position The Gazette has already taken.

With the peculiar conditions surrounding us, and the uncertainties, all thinking men admit it is a satisfaction to every Republican that so many worthy names of efficient and honorable men in the party are being talked of by their friends as candidates for the highest office in the gift of the State; but it seems to me that it is vital for us to nominate a candidate with more than ability and efficiency. If we are to elect our candidate, as well as nominate him, we must select a man fully conversant with state affairs, one known and honored not only in Essex county but throughout the entire State as well; a man who will need no introduction to the voters of any town or county within our borders.

As a citizen of East Orange, it is a matter of pride to me that we have presented such a man in Judge Fort, and I sincerely trust the published report is true, that he will accept the nomination, if tendered to him by his fellow citizens; resign his position as a Justice of the Supreme Court and lead in a vigorous campaign after returning from his European tour.

When we consider that Judge Fort is a South Jerseyman by birth, and is honored and beloved by its people; that he has been familiar with State affairs from his early manhood; that from the day he accepted the office of Associate Justice of the Supreme Court he absolutely withdrew from political leadership, hence has not the slightest connection with any faction or clique within the party, and that during all these years, as an honest and upright judge, he has fearlessly done his duty as shown by the records of Monmouth, Middlesex, Union and Hudson counties. Records not satisfactory, perhaps, to a class of "undesirable citizens," but that have somehow won for him the respect and esteem of the bar of the State, and of law abiding citizens everywhere without regard to party politics. We feel that as a candidate he fully meets the requirements of the hour.

Any man so magnificently equipped, who would resign his judgeship—practically a life position—and accept the nomination for Governor, if tendered to him, for one term only, as by the Constitution provided, could be counted on, if elected, to give us a clean and notable administration, and one in thorough keeping with his judicial record. While in Judge Fort's case his intimate personal acquaintance in all sections of the State would be of great service in the selection of clean and able men for appointive office.

I sincerely hope our citizens will honor themselves by doing all in their power to secure the nomination of Judge Fort at the primaries in September.

Very truly

GEO. R. HOWE.

He followed this letter by a lot of hard work and was one of the delegates from East Orange to the nominating convention in Taylor's Opera House in Trenton. During the ensuing campaign father did all in his power for his friend—presiding at the mass meeting in Krueger Auditorium Newark when Judge Fort spoke in that city on October 5 1909. In introducing his friend father said—

Fellow Citizens—Ladies and Gentlemen:

We are met here to-night to formally open the Campaign of The G. O. P. of Lincoln, of Garfield, of McKinley and of Roosevelt. The Party that has always stood for good morals and high ideals. The Party of strong convictions, and with the courage to fully announce its convictions.

The Party that whenever its chosen leaders have not been true has not hesitated to change its leaders, and to work out necessary reforms within its own organization, however severe and long the struggle.

It is no wonder that the people have always supported such a Party, when true to itself and its best traditions.

It is an honor to belong to such a Party, one that has made such wonderful progress within our own borders during the past two or three years, and that is pressing forward confidently to greater achievements in the near future.

We are not concerned to-night with the dead past, but with living present, and I congratulate this vast audience that we are to hear from The Republican Candidate for the Highest Office within the gift of the state, the unanimous choice of perhaps the largest and fairest Political Convention ever held within our borders.

A citizen of Essex County since his early manhood, a man who as one of The Justices of our Supreme Court never hesitated to enforce the Law without Fear or Favor, a man we all trust and admire, our neighbor and Friend, who will tell us something of *what is to be*.

I have the honor to present to you the Hon. John Franklin Fort, the next Governor of New Jersey.

The result of the election in November was most gratifying to father and he always declared the Fort administration to be one of the best the state had had.

The Governor appointed father on several commissions and finally offered him a position as Lay Judge of the Court of Errors and Appeals—the highest court in the state. But aside from the relations in public life was the other—in a letter from Lakewood January 19 1911 the ex-Governor wrote—

It is a fine thing to have loyal friends as you have been. When I was in doubt or depressed, somehow a letter from you would come just at the right time, to reassure and to sustain. You can never know how much I have appreciated all you have done and said—not only for the past three years, but for many years in my behalf.

These East Orange men—Mr. Hulbert, Mr. Hall, Governor Fort, as well as Mr. Joseph L. Munn, Mr. Alfred P. Boller and Mr. Philemon Woodruff—were among those whom father valued most highly as friends and consultants. He was always seeking

for new viewpoints and better interpretations. His most characteristic method was to go to those whom he trusted and regarded as real authorities. He read widely, he was careful to keep abreast of current events but his main reliance was on his friends.

This notice from the New York *Tribune* of February 8 1904 tells of father's most constructive work for East Orange—

START EAST ORANGE ART SOCIETY

East Orange, N. J., Feb. 7 (Special).—The Municipal Art Society of East Orange was projected at a meeting held last night at the home of George R. Howe, in Arlington-ave., East Orange, and George S. Hurlbert was elected temporary chairman and William O. Ludlow temporary secretary. The society, according to the statements of members, will be strictly non-political in character, and will work along the lines of the Municipal Art League of New-York. It will have a restricted membership. The society will work for the beautifying of the city streets and public places, will try to correct the ashcan and billboard nuisances and will work for the proper care of trees.

He became President of the newly organized society and remained in that position until he was stricken in 1911. His annual reports furnish a very interesting résumé of the problems of the city during that period. At the Annual Meeting in 1905 the following officers were elected—

President George R. Howe	Secretary Wm. O. Ludlow
Vice President J. M. Wakeman	Treasurer Edward H. Dutcher

BOARD OF GOVERNORS

Leonard D. Baldwin	Geo. S. Hulbert	Edgar Williams
Burns D. Caldwell	Richard K. Moseley	Philemon Woodruff
Henry H. Hall	Edward O. Stanley	Cornelius C. Vermuele
Chas. Hathaway	Dr. Chas. S. Stockton	Samuel Whinery

In his annual report for 1908 father has the following paragraph—

Four years ago a few men realizing the mighty changes that were coming—in fact had already come—evidenced by the tenement and two-family apartment houses then being built and destined to change our town from one of home owners to that of home renters, and seeing the shiftlessness never before so much in evidence of ash cans along our streets, and of hideous bill boards erected about the Brick Church Station and along Main Street, felt that some sort of organization of citizens was a necessity. These men sought to have the surroundings of our stations attractive, to exterminate the mosquitoes, to extend properly

and wisely our school accommodations to provide for the abnormal increase in school population, and—most important of all—to eliminate the grade crossings throughout the city without consolidating our present railroad stations or unnecessarily disfiguring our beautiful town. Hence the Municipal Art Society was called into being. Our object is to make East Orange better and more attractive as a residential city—our plan of operation is to support cheerfully our Mayor and Common Council and all city officials in everything that tends to our well being.

The organization was non-political in character and rendered great service in studying municipal matters. Special committees were at work on each of the matters mentioned in the report. The plan of the League for the elimination of grade crossings (drawn by Mr. Samuel Whinery) was a most careful study of the entire subject. One of the last meetings that father attended before the final illness developed was an inter-urban conference on sewerage disposal—he was studying the whole problem in northern Jersey that a definite report might be worked out and placed at the disposal of the city government.

Here is his complete report for 1910—

East Orange, N. J., April 23, 1910.

To—

The Municipal Art League,
Fellow Members and Gentlemen:—

The year that closes to-night has been full of active service for most Members of The Board of Governors, and the rapid increase of population in East Orange indicates that there is more and more to follow.

For many years East Orange was largely a town of home owners, but two-family and apartment houses are making it more and more a family of home renters.

However desirable these new comers may be, we must remember that most of them are not familiar with the traditions and ideals that have made East Orange "the most desirable residential City in New Jersey," and that the responsibility of properly inducting them into these mysteries, rests upon each one of us as citizens, and upon The Municipal Art League.

Our various Committees have rendered faithful service and will report in detail a little later.

But please let me call your attention to a few points in passing.

The Sanitation Committee has continued its warfare on the unsightly Ash & Garbage Cans, has circularized the city showing cuts of these excrescences at the curb, from snap shots taken, and in every way urged householders either to pay for having these cans taken from and returned to the rear of their homes by the scavenger, or at least by furnishing sanitary covered cans for refuse. They continue to urge that the new scavenger contract shall provide for the removal from and return to the rear of houses of all ash and garbage cans at the public expense.

The Committee on Bill Boards consider all bill boards unsightly and some of them objectionable. They have done everything possible to arouse public sentiment against them. They have in some instances asked advertisers to discontinue this form of advertising, and have succeeded only to find other advertisers take their place. We desire to call the attention of all advertisers to the growing disfavor and protest these advertising signs always produce. The problem is difficult, and is attracting attention everywhere throughout the Country, but one thing is certain, an awakened public sentiment will control in the long run.

The Park Avenue Committee has been following matters closely, and has reason to hope that the Avenue will be improved in the near future, so that most of us may live to see it an accomplished fact. Let us take courage.

The Sanitation Committee has continued its warfare against mosquitoes, and has won skirmish after skirmish all along the line. The Members of The Board of Health are entitled to our hearty praise for their activity in this line. We hope they will soon make war also on the mosquitoes chief ally, the common house fly. But please do not forget that here very much depends on the active coöperation of every householder, and that continued educational work is necessary on our part.

Let me remind you also of the continued activity of the Committee that has urged the improvement of Elmwood Park. We congratulate the residents in the immediate vicinity of the little Park. We understand the Shade Tree Commission is interesting itself in the matter, and this is a Commission that brings things to pass.

The most important matter to come before us to-night is the report of *The Railroad Committee* as to the Abolishment of Grade Crossings, and I desire to thank the Members of the Committee for the time, thought, and attention they have given to the subject, and to gratefully acknowledge the courtesy of the D. L. & W. Railroad Officials in furnishing the engineers of our Committee with blue prints and full details of the changes they desire to make, thus enabling them to present to The League a clear statement of the case from their viewpoint. They have also taken the report of Mr. S. Whinery, engineer of East Orange, and will put the facts before you for your consideration a little later. Permit me to remind you that the position taken by The League at the beginning was, that this question could only be decided by engineers and experts, as the technical problems were too great to be solved in any other way.

We observe with regret that notices continue to be tacked on trees, and that in most cases The City is itself the offender, notwithstanding its own ordinance prohibiting this abuse. We believe it is only necessary to call attention to this matter to have it remedied at once.

A new Building Code has been adopted by the City after very long delay. In all preliminary work, in making suggestions in attendance at hearings and conferences, the Committee of The League has been most faithful. This code as adopted seems to be a step in the right direction, even if it is a very short one, and for so much we are thankful, but we consider the fire limits as therein laid down, little if any better than no

fire limits at all, and we urge upon our Members, our citizens, and our City Government an amendment thereto that shall give all our property greater protection. When we consider the enormous annual loss from fire in this country, we feel that carelessness here is not only inexcusable but is almost criminal, and while we believe the motives of each member of the City Government are right, and each one means to do right, we feel that an error of judgment here may work such irreparable havoc at any time, that we cannot refrain from again urging attention to this matter.

That Police and Fire Commissioners were appointed is to some extent at least due to the influence of our League.

The amendments to the City Charter proposed at the last session of the Legislature to take from these Commissions their control, and to give the Mayor an absolute veto power, afterwards amended, to refer the matter to the City Council after a veto, hence back into politics, and thus to nullify one of the objects for which the New Charter was adopted, called forth not only the vigorous protest of The League, but we are glad to say a more hearty protest from most of the members of our City Government, and resulted in changing the proposed bill, so that as it finally became a law it gave the Mayor the veto power, but gave each Commission the opportunity to pass the matter over the Mayor's veto, thus putting these Commissions on exactly the same footing as The Water Commission, and in no sense lessening their power for good.

The bill introduced to pay the members of one or both of these Commissions salaries was most objectionable, and called forth such universal condemnation that it died in committee. The League desires again to go on record as absolutely opposed to paying any member of any Commission under the City Government for services rendered. We believe that any citizen who would accept such an appointment because of salary or remuneration is not at all the type of man The Municipal Art League considers eligible for such an appointment.

And we cannot too strongly condemn the introduction of any amendments to The City Charter without pursuing the same methods used in its adoption, namely, calling the citizens together, and explaining fully such proposed amendments and the objects sought by them.

In addition to The Abolishment of Grade Crossings, two other problems loom up large, and must be solved in the near future, viz.: Sanitary Disposal of Garbage, and what disposition to make of our sewage, when Newark can no longer empty its own sewage and ours into the Passaic River. We understand that our City Government is giving thought and investigation to both problems, and the Committee of The Council, with an advisory committee of citizens appointed by The Council are making some progress. When we consider the great expense involved in solving these important matters, we feel that the Mayor and City Council should be urged to push these investigations to a conclusion as rapidly as is consistent with safety.

Respectfully submitted,
GEO. R. HOWE,
President

In addition to this work through the Municipal Art League father served on two committees appointed by the City Council—the Committee on Sewerage Disposal working out the Passaic Valley problem, and the Railway Committee dealing with the vexed (and still unsolved) matter of the elimination of grade crossings in East Orange. In 1907 Mayor Cardwell appointed him a member of the Charter Revision Commission.

He regarded jury service of supreme importance and gave to it his most careful attention—

ESSEX COUNTY GRAND JURY

Sheriff Virtue has chosen the following named men to serve as Grand Jurors during the April 1900 term of courts, which will begin next Tuesday:

Newark—George W. Ketcham, foreman; Asa Whitehead; Bartle J. Quinn; James R. Rutan; Aaron K. Baldwin, M.D.; John Carpenter; George Jagle; Thomas A. Peabody; Elias G. Heller; Franklin Conklin; Charles Zimmerman; Joseph Hensler, Jr.; George O. Totten; John S. Little; Louis Buckley; Petrino B. Mattio and Christian W. Stengle

East Orange George R. Howe

Orange Edgar Lethridge and Albert Varndell

Livingston Isaac S. Crane

Montclair Augustus C. Studer

Franklin J. Fischer Satterwaite

South Orange Louis M. Frank

In the development of patriotic societies and all they stood for father found a most congenial form of service. On December 26 1889 he joined the New Jersey Society of the Sons of the American Revolution. He was made a member of the Board of Managers in 1901 when his friend Judge Fort was First Vice President—the position that he himself held in 1911. Several times he was sent as a delegate to the annual Congress of the National Society and at Buffalo in 1908 was chosen vice president general of the National Society.

The National Officers then were—

The National Society of the Sons of the American Revolution

ORGANIZED APRIL 30, 1889

President General
HENRY STOCKBRIDGE
75 Gunther Building, Baltimore, Md.

Vice-Presidents General
GEORGE WILLIAMS BATES
32 and 33 Buhl Building, Detroit, Mich.

WILLIAM JAMES VAN PATTEN
Burlington, Vt.
JOHN R. WEBSTER
Omaha, Neb.

Dr. CLARKSON N. GUYER
204 Jackson Bldg., Denver, Colo.
GEORGE ROWLAND HOWE

Park and Mulberry Sta., Newark, N. J.

INCORPORATED BY ACT OF CONGRESS JUNE 9, 1908

OFFICE
**SECRETARY GENERAL
AND REGISTRAR GENERAL**

SMITHSONIAN INSTITUTION
WASHINGTON, D. C.

Secretary General and Registrar General
A. HOWARD CLARK
Smithsonian Institution, Wash., D. C.

Treasurer General
WILLARD SECOR
Forest City, Iowa

Historian General
WALTER KENDALL WATKINS
1110 Tremont Building, Boston, Mass.

Chaplain General
Rev. FRANK OLIVER HALL, D.D.
4 West 76th St., New York

The State ticket for 1911 was—

THE NEW JERSEY SOCIETY OF THE SONS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION

NOMINATIONS FOR 1911

For President

Edward Sanford Atwater

For First Vice-President

George Rowland Howe

For Second Vice-President

Thomas Wright Williams

For Secretary

John Randel Weeks

For Treasurer

Oscar Halstead Condit

For Registrar

John Jackson Hubbell

For Trustee, National Society

Andrew Watson Bray

For Members of the Board of Managers

John Stilwell Applegate, Red Bank
Lovell H. Carr, Elizabeth
Philip H. Hoffman, Morristown
Edward Packard Holden, Madison
Joseph Holmes, Cream Ridge
Lebbeus Baldwin Miller, Elizabeth
Jay Frank Parmly, Newark
George Herbert Richards, Orange
Charles Wilbur Sandford, Montclair
George Curtis Sterling, Montclair

*For Delegates to the
Congress of the National Society*

Delegate-at-Large
George Rowland Howe

Lovell H. Carr
Rev. John Hobart Egbert
Joseph Holmes
John Jackson Hubbell
Charles Symmes Kiggins
John Lenord Merrill
Lebbeus Baldwin Miller
Jay Frank Parmly
George Herbert Richards
George Curtis Sterling
Rev. William Force Whitaker
Thomas Wright Williams

He held office in both the state and national organization of the Order of Founders and Patriots of America. He finally worked out his mother's family line which established his right to join the Mayflower Society but for a very characteristic reason refused to make application. The incident shows that there was no mere glamor in this interest but a determination to be of greater service through these associations. A rather eccentric member of the Society took to one of its gatherings a notorious anarchist and then boasted of his act. Such flippancy disgusted father and he withheld his application although it had long been his ambition to unite with that organization.

Father was one of the 34 charter members of the Orange Chapter S. A. R. He was active in the Society of Colonial Wars and was always proud of his membership—

GENERAL SOCIETY OF COLONIAL WARS

To all whom it may concern

Greeting. Know ye, this is to certify that on the thirteenth day of October, in the year of our Lord 1900, and in the year of this Society the ninth

GEORGE ROWLAND HOWE

Gentleman was duly elected an Hereditary Member of the Society of Colonial Wars in the State of New Jersey by right of his descent from Colonel Thomas Howe 1656-1733 of Marlborough, Massachusetts. Representative to the General Court, Justice of the Peace, Colonel of Militia.

In Witness Whereof:—We have hereunto signed our names and affixed the Great Seal of the General Society

Countersigned by officers
of the Society in the State
of New Jersey

Emory McClintock	Frederic J. dePeyster
Governor	Governor General
Jno. Eyerman	Walter L. Suydam
Secretary	Secretary General
George C. Kobbe	Geo. Norbury Mackenzie
Registrar	Registrar General

His interest in the past was not a shallow pride in ancestors but a very deep belief that the present needed the inspiration of those who had borne the responsibility in the formative days of the nation's life. His interest in history was almost entirely to teach the great principles of duty and loyalty and love of country. He was proud of his forbears but there was no false note in it. He wrote to a correspondent once—answering a criticism of a

certain officer in the S. A. R.—“Like many of our ancestors and most of their descendants he probably is not perfect.” He believed appreciation of those who had gone before was to follow them in serving our common country. So he was never the antiquarian but always sought to be the practical exemplar.

For many years he had been a member of the Washington Association of New Jersey and rarely missed their annual Washington Birthday meetings at the Headquarters in Morristown. His enthusiasm for these meetings of representative Jerseymen was keen and he received a great deal from the series of brilliant addresses—Austin Scott’s “Washington’s Unwon Battle” in 1899 especially. He was a Trustee of the Association in 1911. The published list of officers then was—

WASHINGTON ASSOCIATION
OF NEW JERSEY

President

Alfred Elmer Mills

1st Vice President

Willard W. Cutler

2nd Vice President

Henry A. Henriques

Secretary

Henry C. Pitney, Jr.

Treasurer

John H. Bonsall

Curator

Miss Altha E. Hatch

Trustees and Executive Committee

Alfred Elmer Mills

Henry C. Pitney, Jr.

Henry A. Henriques

Willard W. Cutler

George R. Howe

John H. Bonsall

Charles M. Lum

Francis J. Swayze

Philander B. Pierson

Founders of the Association Honorary Members

Theodore F. Randolph

Ferdinand J. Dreer

George A. Halsey

Mrs. Jonathan W. Roberts

N. Norris Halstead

William L. King

William V. V. Lidgerwood

Jonathan W. Roberts

Thomas C. Bushnell

Miss Altha E. Hatch

Governor Fort appointed him a member of the Commission to arrange for a suitable memorial on the site of Washington's Crossing on the Delaware River. He was one of the advisers of the Van Horn Trustees in choosing the Lincoln Statue in front of the Court House and the Washington Statue in Washington Park, Newark. But all his activity in conserving the patriotic spirit of the past was summed up in his devotion to the New Jersey Historical Society. In the recent anniversary of that Society the following list of vice presidents (covering the past twenty-five years) was included in the secretary's report—

VICE-PRESIDENTS

- Gen. William S. Stryker, 1890-1897
Rev. George S. Mott, D.D., 1890-1897
Jonathan W. Roberts, 1894-1897
Dr. Austin Scott, 1895-1904; 1916—present
Robert F. Ballantine, 1897-1905
Hon. William J. Magie, 1897-1898
William H. Corbin, 1898-1903
Hon. Amzi Dodd, 1903-1905
Wallace M. Scudder, 1904-1908
Francis M. Tichenor, 1905-1906
George R. Howe, 1905-1917
Hon. Francis J. Swayze, 1907-1912
Charles M. Lum, 1908—present
Charles Bradley, 1912-1916
Hon. Charles W. Parker, 1917—present

Proceedings of the N. J. Historical Society
July 1920 page 144

His connection with this organization was marked by another intimate friendship—the late Jonathan W. Roberts of Morris Plains. For many years Mr. Roberts had served as president and it was father's privilege to be vice president during some of that time. Enthusiastically loyal was his devotion to the honored and venerable president and his calls at Morris Plains were as frequent as duties permitted—always on September 1st—Mr. Roberts' birthday—a message was prepared and, if possible, taken in person. In the Society's library on West Park Street a very valuable collection of books and pamphlets and antiquities was preserved and father gave much attention to its development and to its proper housing. Here he placed all the valuable family papers relating to Major Howe and the American Revolution and

it has been a pleasure to give his historical books to the same institution. In conferring with the Librarian not many weeks ago I was told "We miss Mr. Howe's enthusiasm—his counsel was always to be depended on."

He represented the Historical Society at the Normal School, Trenton, in 1910—

You are cordially invited to witness the unveiling of a mural painting,

THE PEACE COUNCIL OF NEW JERSEY AND
THE INDIANS, 1758,

By RICHARD BLOSSOM FARLEY,

In the Auditorium of the State Normal School at Trenton, Friday, November 11th, 1910, at 10:20 A. M. His Excellency Governor J. Franklin Fort and George R. Howe, Esq., acting president of the New Jersey Historical Society, will be present and take part, with others, in the exercises.

Contributing classes: June 1909, February 1910, June 1910, June 1911.

His address on that occasion is another evidence of his intense belief in our American heritage—

We are so young as a nation that we have not yet found time to study our past history and learn its important lessons as we should nor have we more than begun to portray artistically the great events in our short past and to appreciate properly the wonderful transformations of our own generation. New Jersey in particular with her marvelous and fascinating past has gone along in her ultra conservative way pondering these things in her heart perhaps but failing to develop historians, poets and artists to immortalize our heroes in song and story and to portray on canvas and in frescoes their triumphs. This mural painting unveiled to-day marks a new epoch I trust in our artistic development. I want to thank Dr. Green and the Alumni of the Normal School for making it possible for the artist thus to portray one of his beautiful visions. This inspiring work will set us all—those of us here to-day and those students who shall come here—to dreaming dreams and seeing visions thus starting a mighty force that shall educate our people to a truer appreciation of art and to a desire to make our state a leader on these lines. This Treaty of 1758 which we celebrate to-day was sacredly kept by both high contracting parties. To the everlasting credit of Jersey be it said that Indian

wars, massacres, and the horrors of savage invasion were much less frequent and much less severe than in almost any of the original thirteen colonies. Our early settlers were God-fearing tactful men and women as a rule—wonderfully so for early settlers of a wild country—and the Indians were honest and honorable to a surpassing degree for savages. It was not until the treachery of some of the whites—adventurers only—with their accursed rum that trouble arose and bloodshed followed. Then Francis Bernard, Esq.—Governor and Captain General and Commander-in-Chief of the Colony—called the many Indian Chiefs together, and with the coöperation of the Governor of Pennsylvania, bought out the entire rights of the various tribes entering into this great treaty of 1758. Let me extend a very cordial invitation to you, Dr. Green, and to your students to visit the library of the New Jersey Historical Society in Newark which is rich in these old colonial records—charters and deeds and maps and treaties of the early days—and to see for yourselves how much light we can throw on all our past. And we hope, Sir, that from the school under your charge inspired as such scenes as this shall come forth the historians and poets and artists who shall immortalize the Sons and Daughters of New Jersey—who, with no regard for fame or glory have shown themselves heroes, yet sleep in unknown graves because no one has risen up to sing their praises and to call them blessed.

The greatest honor was his choice as a Presidential Elector in 1908. The party of which he had been a life-long supporter could not have bestowed a more satisfying office. The ticket was—

REPUBLICAN PARTY

For President of the United States

WILLIAM H. TAFT

For Vice-President of the United States

JAMES S. SHERMAN

For Electors of President and Vice-President of the United States

Frederick Frelinghuysen

Moses Taylor Pyne

Thomas E. French

Walter E. Edge

Lewis S. Thompson

Grant B. Schley

Alexander Gilbert

J. Hull Browning

Peter Campbell

George R. Howe

Henry J. Melosh

Alvin Hunsicker

*For Member of the House of Representa-
tives of the United States from the
Eighth Congressional District
of New Jersey*
William H. Wiley

For State Senator
Everett Colby

For Members of the General Assembly

John F. Clark
William P. Martin
Henry Young, Jr.
Austen Colgate
William Roberts
Henry C. Hines
Thomas H. Brooks
Eliot E. Ford
August J. Miller
H. Stacy Smith
Lewis G. Bowden

For Sheriff
William Fellowes Morgan



FACTORY
CARTER, HOWE & CO.
MANUFACTURING JEWELERS.
PARK & MULBERRY STS.,
NEWARK, N.J.

23^d July 1906

My Dear Herbert

How are you? And how did you stand the march? Do not fail to drop your Mother postals regularly -

I hope you found a dry place to sleep on Saturday night - I suppose you are all right at the Camp as to quarters, and can get a dip in the Ocean every day. Every thing as usual with us, we are opening up today with a long list of "hurries" to. Every body will turned up - and looking happy - Work at home moving very slowly now next time off you father
Geo. P. Howe

GENEALOGY

In 1889—four years after grandfather's death—my father brought the material together for a Memoir which was edited by the Rev. John M. Reid, D.D., of New York City. This "Filial Tribute to the Memory of Rev. John Moffat Howe, M.D." preserved the records of his life as nothing else could have done and in addition gave us all a family record of no small worth. For the statement of my grandfather (February 16 1874) "I have often felt a desire to know about my ancestors" was the duty that my father gladly assumed and painstakingly worked out. The generations in America were traced out as well as the records permitted and within the pages of that memoir we have to do with Major Bezaleel Howe of the Continental Army, Colonel Thomas How of Indian War fame and, finally, John How "selectman in Sudbury Massachusetts in 1642." But the purpose of the book is best stated in father's own words—

No copy of this memoir has ever been sold, it was simply printed as a Tribute to my Father's memory for the family and friends.

26th September 1907

This was in answer to a request to purchase a copy of the work for it was in demand at once from public libraries and genealogical societies. Father's regard for his father was one of the great loyalties of his life. The preface states that his was a life "worthy of study and imitation." And through all of my father's letters to me (I have over five hundred dating from 1887 to 1912) there runs these references of esteem and love—

My father was one of the best men who ever lived—a manly man with brains and courage.

26th October 1900

My father said to me before he died—the fight is on, for your generation and the next, stand in your place like a man and be true to God and good citizenship. The great fight for Christian men is before us. It is not the tyranny of king or emperor, it is the tyranny of the dollar.

28th April 1902

I come from stock that have sacrificed everything for their country and conscience sake. Without our country everything that stands for liberty, conscience, God seems lost to suffering humanity. I told my father that the stock should not degenerate in my generation—and I meant it too even if it took my life. And I have ever tried to be true to my vow and to pass on to those who were to come after me an untarnished name, and the record of a clean life even if it could not be a great life.

29th May 1901

But this memoir of thirty years ago was no sooner published than father began revising and enlarging the material. He employed the best assistance he could procure both in this country and in England and when he was stricken in 1911 had accumulated a great mass of valuable notes. It was his intention to publish them—

I have secured much information as to my grandfather (since the memoir of 1889) in the records filed in Washington that were classified for the first time when they were moved to the Congressional Library. My object is the narrow one of giving to my Father's and Mother's descendants an intelligible record of their ancestors since their landing in this country.

29th July 1907

I hope some day to be able to edit all these things and publish an intelligent record and miniature history as supplemental to my father's memoir.

31st July 1909

With father's work of thirty years ago as the chief authority and naming the supplemental authorities as I quote them I am seeking to edit these notes that he collected. It was his wish that they be placed at the disposal of all the family.

The Howe Family in England

On his last two visits to England in 1899 and 1904 he spent much time in Warwickshire seeking for information—

We have had a delightful week through Warwickshire. We placed the old town of Hodinhull in the records of 1657—a thing I had never been able to do before and I am hopeful of securing fuller details. At any rate it was a satisfaction to say to Herbert that, as we drove across country from Stratford to Warwick, he was certainly within five or ten miles at the outside from where his ancestry had lived for generations and from which they had emigrated to the wilds of America 275 years ago.

13th May 1899

During my visit here—thanks to Mr. Richard Savage, Secretary of the Shakespere Birth Place Association of Stratford-on-Avon, and to Mr. S. S. Stanley of the Warwickshire Natural History and Genealogical Society—I have been able to locate Hodinhull—and to stand upon the hill, where stood the old town, from whence John How, "son of John How Esq", came to America and was settled in Massachusetts in 1639. The hill is now known as Hodnell and on it lives a farmer, Mr. John Addison, who for many years has leased a five hundred acre tract covering the site of old Hodinhull. On the hillside are various mounds and hollows showing that buildings once stood there and there are one or two old wells. Mr. Addison's address is Hodnell Southam, Rugby. Hodnell is shown on the Government Survey map of Warwick and Leamington (Ordnance Survey Office Southampton 1900) sheet 184 and parts of sheets 183, 200, 201. It lies one half mile west of Chapel Ascote, one and one quarter miles south of Watergall, one mile east of Lower Radbourne, and one and one quarter miles north of Ladbroke. It is about two miles east of Bishop's Itchington and is reached from Harbury on the Great Western Railway—a station near Leamington.

The country about it is rolling, very beautiful and in a high state of cultivation. The view from the hill is extended and most attractive—and is as peaceful and quiet as though it had never been other than a fine farm. Several other towns were depopulated in the immediate surroundings and, like the present Hodnell, are almost so now. The population of Hodnell in 1901 was 10. It is now a part of the parish of Ladbroke—where the Rev. J. S. W. Durham D.D. is Rector. The church is an old one in good preservation. Dr. Durham had no knowledge whatever of the old records of Hodinhull Parish Chapel (St. Helen's) and agreed with Mr. Stanley that as the chapel, with many others, fell into decay before the dissolution of the old church houses—the latter part of the seventeenth century—the old records were probably lost. If saved they were probably taken to Worcester.

10th August 1904

Two very interesting references father also records at this time—one that he found in the library at the Shakespere Birth Place at Stratford and the other on an old tomb at Stoneleigh.

Sir William Dugdale in writing on "The Antiquities of Warwickshire" London 1730 (Volume 1, page 327) says—

Near the head of this little stream (the Itching) stood Hodnell, which as it is of large extent, so was it anciently well inhabited and had a church whereof the ruins are now scarce to be seen. In the 18th year of Henry VI (A D 1440) there were but four householders yet the church was standing in the 23rd year of Henry VIII (A D 1532). For in that year Thomas Spencer by his last will and testament bequeathed his body to be interred before the image of our Blessed Lady in the chancel thereof near to the place where his father was buried.

The church at Stoneleigh has this stone on the south wall in a recess—

To the memory of Humphrey How
Porter to the Rt Honble The Lord Leigh
Ob. 6 Febr An. Doni. 1688 Aetat 63
Here lyes a Faithful Friend unto the Poore
Who dealt Large Almes out of his Lord'ps Stor
Weepe not Poore People tho ye Servants Dead
The Lord himselfe will give you Daily Breade
If Markets Rise Raile not against their Rates
The Price is still the same at Stoneleigh Gates

Gratifying as it was to find the site of the ancient Hodinhull and to know that Howes actually lived in the neighborhood yet the particular records of "John How Esq" could not be found. This search covering over two years was carried on for father by Mrs. M. B. Hutchinson, 46 The Grove, Hammersmith, West, London. Her letter of June 29 1906 summarizes the whole matter—

I am at last in a position to report to you on my search for John How of Hodnell, County Warwickshire, and his ancestry. The first source of information selected was the Prerogative Court of Canterbury 1600 to 1650. These wills proved severely disappointing. Very few Warwickshire wills among them and of those not one contains any reference to Hodnell. Next I went to the Warwickshire and adjoining counties' wills probated at Litchfield. They yielded only a further disappointment. I went next to the Warwickshire Visitations (believing John How came of an armigerous family) but the Visitations yielded no information and the county histories, which were carefully searched, were equally silent. The Inquisitions in the Public Records Office in this city enumerating as they do the deceased's land, date of death, next heir etc comprise one of the very best and most authentic sources of genealogical information. I went to them for Howe of Warwickshire in general, and for Howe of Hodnell in particular and found not a single Inquisition relating to either. Then I thoroughly searched both series of Patent and Close Rolls in the Record Office. An abundance of Howe genealogy was disclosed but I was as much in the dark as ever concerning Howe of Hodnell.

From Judge Daniel Wait Howe of Indianapolis, father received a letter October 9 1899 telling of "exhausting all available sources of information on this side of the Atlantic in efforts to discover the English ancestors of the Howes in America." Judge Howe was then working on his "Howe Genealogy." This paragraph doubtless encouraged the search that has just been described—

I have felt all the time, however, that search might profitably be made for the English ancestors of John How in and about Hodinhull, and I am exceedingly glad that you have found someone that you can trust to make the search. If nothing is found there it will, I think, be useless to make further search.

Father had the reports from England carefully reviewed and a Boston genealogist, J. Gardner Bartlett, submitted the following suggestion on May 26, 1911. When it reached East Orange father had been stricken and nothing has been done in regard to it.

A century ago a tradition prevailed among the descendants of John How that he derived from a How family of Hodinhull in Warwickshire, and the researches in recent years have been based on this tradition. Yet nearly all the grantees of Sudbury Massachusetts who came to New England in 1639 (among them John How) are known to have come either from near Sudbury in Suffolk or from near Berkhamsted in Herts. As How families are located in both these places I feel confident that John How was derived from either one of these two families and I believe that a thorough search covering these localities will produce successful results.

Accompanying this suggestion is a list of the 56 grantees of Sudbury together with their place of English origin. Twenty-two of these proprietors together with John How came to New England in 1639. It is interesting to note that of this "1639 group" 9 are from Herts, 8 from Suffolk, 1 from Warwickshire, 4 unknown, and John How! The search father instituted has proven the "Warwickshire tradition" as to the family origin untenable. A mere possibility exists as to Herts or Suffolk. This is a negative conclusion but is infinitely better than an unsupported theory. Father's intimate friend, the late Henry H. Hall of East Orange, used to say, "I want the truth—Cromwell's face, wart and all." And that was his own desire but I know I reveal his mind in hoping that some one of the many descendants will take up the problem he faced so earnestly and patiently and solve it. He was very anxious to know the English home of "Goodman How" of Sudbury and Marlborough in the Colony of Massachusetts Bay.

The Howe Family in America

But of the family in America—of which he was the seventh generation—the records are far more satisfying. The material now exists for a complete picture of each of the ancestors.

Even after he was stricken he worked over his notes and I found this memorandum which he had laboriously worked out on his typewriter in 1912.

RECAPITULATION.

- 1 JOHN How. In the country in 1639. The first white man to settle in Marlborough where he died in 1687.
- 2 Col. THOMAS How. Born June 12, 1656. Died Feb. 16, 1733.
- 3 JONATHAN How. Born April 23, 1687. Died June 22, 1738.
- 4 BEZALEEL How (or Howe). Born June 19, 1717. Date of death not given (probably 1750).
- 5 BEZALEEL Howe. Major in the Revolution. Born in 1750. Died in New York City on Sep. 3, 1825.
- 6 REV. JOHN MOFFAT Howe M.D. Born Jan. 23, 1806. Died Feb. 5, 1885.
- 7 GEORGE ROWLAND Howe. Born Oct. 21, 1847.
Col. Thomas How was colonel in the French and Indian Wars and saw much service.
Major Bezaleel Howe served throughout the entire Revolution from before the battle of Bunker Hill, until he commanded the escort that took General Washington's personal papers and baggage from New York to Mount Vernon at the end of the war.

It is significant to look at this summary and realize that the first four generations were farmers in eastern Massachusetts and then came the Revolutionary War breaking the continuity and placing the family in or near New York City where it has been ever since. A typical American migration! Longfellow's diary (October 31 1862) comments on this change—

Drive with Fields to the old Red Horse Tavern in Sudbury—alas no longer an inn! A lovely valley; the winding road shaded by grand old oaks before the house. A rambling, tumble down old building, two hundred years old; and till now in the family of the Howes who have kept an inn for one hundred and seventy five years. In the old time it was a house of call for all travellers from Boston westward.

And in his prelude to the Tales the poet describes the inn-keeper—

But first the Landlord will I trace;
Grave in his aspect and attire;
A man of ancient pedigree,
A Justice of the Peace was he,
Known in all Sudbury as "The Squire."
Proud was he of his name and race,
Of old Sir William and Sir Hugh,
And in the parlor, full in view,
His coat of arms, well framed and glazed,
Upon the wall in colors blazed;
He beareth gules upon his shield,
A chevron argent in the field,
With three wolf's heads, and for the crest
A Wyvern part-per-pale addressed
Upon the helmet barred; below
The scroll reads "By the name of Howe"
And over this, no longer bright,
Though glimmering with a latent light,
Was hung the sword his grandsire bore
In the rebellious days of yore
Down there at Concord in the fight.

—"Tales of a Wayside Inn"

I John How 1602-1687

Vital Records of Marlborough to 1849-1908
New England Historical & Genealogical Register, Vols. 62 & 63—
1908

The History of Sudbury. Alfred Sereno Hudson, 1889
The History of Marlborough. Charles Hudson, 1862

The first of the innkeepers "by the name of Howe" was John How who came to New England in 1639 settling in Watertown Massachusetts. He was one of the grantees of Sudbury where he became a selectman in 1642—one of his duties being "to see to the restraining of youth on the Lord's Day." In fourteen years time the "western fever" seems to have been too much for him and we find him with twelve others joining in this petition—

PETITION TO THE GENERAL COURT FOR THE TOWN OF MARLBOROUGH—1656

"To the Hon. Governor & c assembled in Boston . . . It is therefore the humble request of your Petitioners to this Hon'd Court that you would be pleased to grant unto us eight miles square or so much land as may contrive to eight miles square for to make a Plantation.

Hudson's Sudbury 160

The first meeting of the proprietors of this new settlement was held September 25 1656 and John How, with three others were chosen "to put the affairs of said new Plantation in an orderly way." He was one of the petitioners to establish a church and the deed of land "y^t the Meeting House of said town now stands on" was from Anamaks, Indian of Whipsuppenicke, to John Ruddocke and John How April 4 1663. He had been made a Selectman of Marlborough and was said to have lived on good terms with the Indians. In 1662 when Thomas Danforth, Esq., made a demand upon the Colony for a further compensation for his services the Court ordered that he "shall have granted him so much land as old Goodman Rice and Goodman How, of Marlborough, shall judge to be worth ten pounds; and they are empowered to bound the same." He held considerable property in the town (as his will shows) his house standing "a hundred rods from Spring Hill Meeting House, a little east of the present road from Spring Hill to Feltonville." This had been the site of the cabin he had built on first settling in the town and was owned by his descendants for several generations. There is no record of his wife's name other than "Mary"—

Mary the wife of John How above mentioned did acknowledge her sale
of her right in the land above mentioned as her land this 3rd May 1673
the marke
of — Mary How

Ack^d by John How Sen^r and Mary released dower
May 3, 1673

Middlesex County Deeds
Vol. 5—144

Tradition says that twelve children were born to them—eight are mentioned in the will. John How opened the first tavern in Marlborough about 1661—we have definite record of his renewal for license in 1670. Then there were but two taverns from his place to Worcester. Here his grandson, David, may have been favorably impressed with the occupation for in 1683 the latter built the famous "Red Horse" or "Howe" Tavern at Sudbury—immortalized as "The Wayside Inn"—an inn kept by the family for four generations being closed by the death of Squire Howe in 1860. The Marlborough town meeting to arrange means of defense against King Philip was held in 1675 and

John How took a prominent part in preparedness plans. The next year his son—John How, Jr.—was slain at the “Sudbury Fight” and Marlborough itself was sacked and partially destroyed.

On the 18th of April 1676 Captain Samuel Wadsworth, with 70 men, was drawn into an ambush near Sudbury, surrounded by 500 Nipmucks, and killed with 50 of his men. But Wadsworth's party made the enemy pay dearly for his victory; that afternoon 120 Nipmucks bit the dust.

Fiske, Beginnings of New England 294

At the end of John How's will is a note—

Item Due from the Contrie for expense during the warr £5-0-0

It would be interesting to know whether this had reference to his own services or those of his sons or to damage to the Tavern when the Indians destroyed the town. A copy of his will and the inventory of his estate must complete the known record of this first “by the name of Howe” to dwell in America.

His will, proved in 1689, is a very interesting document—

I, John How, of Marlborough in the Countie of Middlesex in New England being under bodily distemper but of intire understanding, and expecting my departure out of this life, do make and ordain my last Will and Testament in manner and form following. First I yeeld up my soul into the hand of God my mercifull father who hath in his long suffering and goodness lengthened out my dayes hitherto. Nextly, for the disposal of my worldly goods, I will and bequeath unto my son Samuel How five and twenty acres of my upland which is part of my third division of Upland lying on the South side of Stony brook, to be the possession of my said son Samuel and his heirs forever. I give to my son Isaac How and his heirs forever sixteen acres of Upland upon part of which his hous now standeth on Pate (?) plain, and I give my said son Isaac all that part of Patch-meadow which lyeth next unto his said upland, as the said meadow lies already divided betwixt my said son Isaac and his brother Josiah How. To my son Josiah How and his heirs forever I give seven acres and one half of up-land, granted as an addition to my house-lot, and lying next thereto, in that which I call Grape field. Also I give unto my son Josiah Two acres more of upland, in which his Orchard is now planted. And unto my said son Josiah I bequeath all that part of meadow on Pate (?) plain which lyeth to the Westward, and is already divided betwixt his brother Isaac and himself. Also I bequeath unto my said son Josiah sixteen acres more of upland, being

part of my third Division of upland granted unto my houselot, and lyeth on the south side of Stony Brook. Furthermore, I will that my son Isaac abovesaid shall pay or cause to be paid unto my said son Josiah or his Assigns the sum of Ten pounds in what he can best spare, within four years next after my decease viz: fifty shillings a year during the said Term of four years.

To my son Thomas How and his heirs forever, I give (after my decease) my now dwelling house, and all my Out-houses with all the land lying about the same, now in my possession, as well as that which is without fence as that which lyeth within fence, together with all Town rights and privaledges belonging to my houselot, And I give unto my said son Thomas all my right in fort meadow, also the hors he Troops on, with all his furniture, and my Two best Oxen, and my Cart, and plow with all tackling pertaining thereto, he allowing his mother, my loving wife . . . maintenance for both food and rayment according to her rank. And he shall pay or cause to be paid unto his said Mother fifty shillings in money from year to year, during her widowhood, and if during the said time, she shall see meet to move from my house to dwell elsewhere, my said son Thomas shall defray the whole charg of her maintenance where she shall choose to reside.

To my son Eleazar How and his heirs forever I give thirty acres of upland which are part of my Third division of up-land, lying on the south side of Stony brook, also I give my said son Eleazer my four acres of meadow lying in Chaunty-meadow, and four acres more lying in Middle-meadow, and an hors Colt and Two steers of Two years old. To my daughter Sarah Ward I give a feather bed with all appurtenances thereto, namely Sheets, Blankets, Rug or Coverlid with pillows and pillow-drawers, Curtains and Vallins. To my daughter Mary Witherly I give a feather bed also with all appurtenances thereto as before is specified unto her sister Sarah Ward. But neither my daughter Sarah nor Mary aforesaid shall have either of the said Bedd or the said furniture or appurtenances until my wife can spare the same. To Mary my loving wife I give Twenty acres of upland, being the third division of Upland pertaining to the Ten acre lot which I purchased of Abraham Williams, which said Twenty acres ly in Saddle-plain, about half a mile Northwestward of John Brigham's saw-mill, and I give my said wife Ten acres of meadow lying about a mile Northward of the said saw-mill, also I give her four acres of meadow more which ly in Cold-harbor meadow, also I bequeath unto her Ten acres of Swamp lying in two pieces, both of them beyond Assabat river, about a mile apart. Also I bequeath unto my loving wife all my movable goods and estate which I have not otherwise disposed of, and if Joseph Graves which now lives with her as a servant should well and truly serve out his time vix: until he shall be nineteen years of age, unto the advantage of my wife, she shall cloth him well at his departure, and she shall give him either a good Cow, or an hors which of them he shall then choose. Also I give unto my wife all debts due to me from any persons wheresoever they dwell. Also I will that John How my grandchild, son unto my son

John How deceased, shall have an ew lamb, I having already done well for his father and my will is that when my wife shall part with any of the Legacies now bequeathed unto her, by any gift of hers, she shall dispose thereof among my surviving children. And of this my last Will and Testament, I make and appoint Mary my beloved wife Executrix and my son Samuel How Executor, and I disire and appoint my beloved friends Edward Rice and Abraham Williams to be the Overseers of this my will. In witness hereof I hereunto put my hand and Seal this twenty fourth day of May in ye year of Christ One thousand six hundred and Eighty.

Signed and Sealed

in p'sence of us

William Brinsmead

Solomon Johnson Sen^r

Abraham How

John How

John Haynes

15, 4, 80 sworn in court by Jno

Haynes & Solomon Johnson J R C

Inventory taken June 5 1680 Total 511-0-0

Item. Due from the Contrie for expense during the warr 5-0-0

Middlesex Co. Probate Records 8495

An Inventory of the estate of John How of Marlborough senior Disseased taken June the 5th 1680 is as followeth viz.

	£ s d
The Homstal or Hous lot being 22 Acres most of it improved	70—00—00
Item Sixteen Acres more in his sonn Isaacs possession	50—00—00
Item Nine Acres more and Half an acre	15—00—00
Item other out Lands more Remote being Nintie Acres	40—00—00
Item All meadows in both Devisions being 37 Acres more or less	40—00—00
Item Five oxen Aprized at	20—00—00
Item five cows four two year olds and on yearling aprized at	20—00—00
Item two Horses and on yearling colt aprized at	08—00—00
Item six calvs Aprized at	03—00—00
Item swine lesse and gratter Aprized at	05—10—00
Item all his Houssing upon the land	120—00—00
Item Cart, ploughs and all Tackling belonging to y ^m	07—00—00
Item all Arms Ammunition with Bridles and sadels	08—00—00
Item two Feather Beds with the Bolsters pillows sheets	20—00—00
Blancits couerlids curtains &c	
Item on feather bed more with bolster pillows sheets	06—00—00
blancit couerlid &c	
Item thre Flock beds with Bolsters pillows sheetes Blancits couerlids &c	08—00—00
Item twelve payr of sheetes twelve pillow drawers	12—00—00
Item All his Aparel viz. wollen Lining Hats shose shirts &c	06—00—00

	£	s	d
Item All utensils of wood viz Chests Boxes Tabels and other that are for dry or Liquids use	07	00	00
Item on cubbard with Cubbard cloath to it and cushin	02	00	00
Item all vessels of Iron and Brass	06	00	00
Item all Peuter and earthen vessels	03	00	00
Item Cloath and yarn, Hemp and flax, and Books	10	00	00
Item corn and all prouisions	06	00	00
Item Debts Due upon Booke	12	00	00
Item Due from the contrie for expenc in the warr	05	00	00
The totall of this is	511	00	00

Aprized by vs solomon Johnson Edward Rice and
Abraham How Acording to our best understanding
wittnes our Hands

**Edward Rice
Abraham How
Solomon Johnson Senor**

in court

15. 4: 80 sworn & by ye executors J: R: C

II Colonel Thomas How 1656-1733

**History of Marlborough, Charles Hudson, 1862
History of Leicester, Emory Washburn, 1860**

Thomas, the fourth son of the Marlborough innkeeper, seems to have been the one to be trusted with the care of his widowed mother. Five years after his father's death we find this deed—"a record of appreciation"—

Mary How of Marlborough, widow, in consideration of the natural
motherly love and affection I bear to my well beloved son Thomas How
of Marlborough give to said Thomas How 6 acres of swamp in Marl-
borough bounded east by the houselot of my husband John How Senr
dec d

Apr 28, 1692 The mark of Mary How and a seal
John Eames
John Goodenow
Rec'd Sept 20, 1698

Apparently the family trade attracted him as a young man and that he sought more widely for customers than the law seemed to think was best is attested by this warrant.

In answer to ye complaynt of Marlborow men ag^t Tho. How, the Court ordereth y t he be sent for by warrant before ye wor ll Peter Bulkley Esq r & admonished for ye breach of ye law in selling 1 qt Cider to the Indians

April 4, 1682

Middlesex County Court Records
1681-1686 page 32

Certainly this was no fault of his bond as innkeeper which provided—

He shall not suffer or have any playing at cards, dice, tally, bowls, ninepins, billiards, or any other unlawful game or games in the house, or yard, or gardens, or backside, nor shall suffer to remain in his house any person or persons, not being his own family, on Saturday night after dark, or on the Sabbath days, or during the time of God's public worship; nor shall he entertain as lodgers in his house any strangers, men or women, above the space of forty eight hours, but such whose names and surnames he shall deliver to some one of the selectmen, or constable of the town, unless they be such as he very well knoweth, and will insure for his or their forthcoming. Nor shall he sell any wine to the Indians or negroes, nor suffer any children or servant or other person to remain in his house tippling or drinking after nine o'clock in the night. Nor shall he buy or take to preserve any stolen goods, nor willing or knowingly harbor in his house, barn, stable, or otherwise, any rogues, vagabonds, thieves, sturdy beggars, masterless men or women, or other notorious offenders whatsoever. Sell or utter any wine, beer, ale, cider, rum, brandy, or other liquors, by defaulting or by color of his license; nor shall entertain any person or persons to whom he shall be prohibited by law, or by any of the magistrates of the county as persons of jolly conversation or given to tippling.

In 1702 a very serious controversy broke out in the church as to the settling of the Rev. John Emerson as pastor. Colonel How was numbered among those in opposition. But his chief work was that of an Indian fighter—and that meant a very useful citizen in those troublous days. On July 3 1704 he (as captain) gathered in haste whatever force he was able and marched to the relief of Northampton—a distance of at least seventy miles through an infested country. On the way he fell in with a small force under Captain Tyng bound in the same direction. The combined force met the foe and after a severe engagement were forced to take refuge (with the inhabitants) in the garrison. The meeting house and half a dozen other buildings in Northampton were destroyed before additional militia could be brought up. Captain How lost two men in this action. Another incident in his military career is told in the Boston News

Letter of August 25, 1707. The houses of Samuel Goodnow and Jonathan Wilder (the former is called a "garrison house") in Marlborough were attacked by the Indians on August 18th. The following day Captain How gathered a force of about 20 men and marched in pursuit of the foe. An equal number of volunteers from Lancaster joined the party and the Indians suffered a defeat in what is now Sterling. A few years later (1713) he too was attacked by "western fever" and became one of the twenty-two proprietors of the newly laid out town of Leicester. But he never took up his residence in the newer town—towards the end of his life he represented Marlborough in the General Court at Boston and was one of His Majesty's Justices of the Peace. His real estate transactions were on a large scale—over thirty entries in the Middlesex County Deeds bear his name. A deed to his son Jonathan is typical—.

Thomas How Esq of Marlborough in consideration of love and good will to son Jonathan How of Marlborough yeoman, a certain parcel of land near his dwelling house and so along to the place where my old saw mill stood between Assaboth River and Fort Meadow Brook. Also 1/2 my 33 acres beyond Boone Pond recorded to me in the Book of Records belonging to the purchasers of the tract called Agogonquamassatt the other half I give to my son Thomas How

May 15, 1730

Thomas How

John Banister

John Banister Jr.

Ack'd Oct 26, 1730

Rec'd Jan 11, 1730

Middlesex County Deeds
Vol. 31—242

We have the record of his marriage to Sarah Hosmer on June 8 1681 and of their six children. There is also record of a second marriage to Mrs. Mary Baron on December 24 1724. His will could not be found in the records of Middlesex County.

III Jonathan How 1687-1738

The third child of Thomas How and Sarah Hosmer was Jonathan How, husbandman. He also was a citizen of Marlborough. A deed establishes the name of his wife (whom he married April 5 1711).

Jonathan How and Lydia How of Marlboro son-in-law and daughter of Samuel Brigham late of Marlboro to our eldest brother Samuel Brigham of Marlboro quit claim interest in estate of father Samuel Brigham.

March 16 1714/15

Jonathan How

James Forbush

Lydia How

Joseph Stratton

Ack d June 29, 1725

Rec d Oct 24, 1726

Middlesex Deeds

Vol. 25—512

His will, proved in 1738, is as follows—

In the Name of God A Men I Jonathan How of Marlborough In the County of Middlesex In his majestis province of Massachusetes Bay In new England Husbandman all though Weke In Body have free use of my Reason and am as I apprehend Drawing Nigh the End of this Life on Earth and so Do willingly submit my selfe In to the hands of my great Creators holy will and my Body Being Returning to the Earth from whence it was taken and I hope my Soul to god that Gave it throug faith In Christ my onely Redemer for his sak I hope to Receive the pardon of all my sins and my Body I Commit to the Earth to be decently Buried at the Discretion of my Executor hereafter named and touching the Disposal of my parsonel and Rael Estate as it hath pleased god to bestow it upon Me I give and Dispose thereof as followeth first I will that my funeral Charges and all my Just Debts be paid and Discharged

Item I give unto my Well Beloved Wife Lidia all my Houseelstufe within Dores to her Disposal for Ever and I also give unto her three Cows such as she shall Chuse out of all my Cows and six Sheep she to have her Choyce and My Riding Mare for Ever and to her heirs and asigns

Item I give unto Lidia my beloved Wife and My oldest son Timothy How my homsted and mansion House and all my Land In Marlborough abovesaid and all my seder Swamps that Lie In westborough In the County of Worcester I do alike bequeath to them and their heirs and asigns for Ever to sel and Dispose of it as they shall see Cause that is one halfe part to my be Lovd Wife until thay see Cause to sell as she shall Chuse and the other halfe to my said son and the Remainder of my stock of Catel and sheep to the use of my son Timothy and to Dispose of as I here after set forth thay paying to the Rep of my Cheldren out of the above bequeathed Lands Equelly aLik out of Eaches halfe parte these proportion on the Leagasis here after mentioned out of the Land if they cant sell that I give them.

Item I give to my Son Bezeliel How three hundred pounds In Currant Bills of Credet or Lawfull selver money of New England to be payd to him by my said wife and son Timothy How as sone as My wife and son Timothy can Convenantly sel what Land I have here in given them and if thay cant sel it In such time then he the sd Bezeliel is to

take so much Land set of to him by aprisement as shall be Justis to all the Rest of my Cheldren out of my place here In Disposd.

Item I give to my son Charles How three hundred pounds Currant Bills of Credet or Lawfull money of New England to be paid as the other three Hundred is to be paid.

Item I give to my son Eliakim How three Hundred pounds Currant Bills of Credet to be evry ways paid as tis set forth In the payment of the first three Hundred.

Item I give to each of my sons that is to Bezeliel Charles and Eliakim a pare of steares and a Cow when thay be seteled to have nead of them to be Delivered to them by my son Timothy How out of the stock of Cattel that I Leve to his use as Equilvent thereto

Item I give to my Daughter prudence the wife of Isaac How of Leicester one hundred pounds Bills of Credet to be paid by my Executors In one yeare after my Decease

Item I give to my Daughter Lucy How one hundred pounds money In Bills of Credet to be paid with In one year after my decease by my Executors

Item I give unto my Daughter Lidia How one hundred pounds In Bills of Credet to be paid with one yeare after my Decease by my Executor

Item I give to my said son Timothy all my stock of Cattel that I have not other ways Disposed of aforcsaid and all my husbandry tools of all sorts

Item I Do Constitute apoint my well Beloved wife Lidia and my Loving son Timothy How to be my Executrix & Executor of this my Last will and testament for the Confirmation of this my Last will and testament I have here unto set my hand and seale this twenty first Day of June In the year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred thirty eight

signe sealed In

presents of us wetnss

his

John Banister

Jonathan How

John Hapgood

marke

Thomas How

Presented July 24 1738

Inventory of Real Estate of Jonathan How Sen^r taken Oct. 20, 1738

Total £1981—0—0

and also one Lot in ye Township: No. 2)

at the House of Tunnuel (?) prized at

£35—0—0

Middlesex Probate Records

8504

IV Bezaleel How 1717-1750

The third child—of the eight—born to Jonathan and Lydia Brigham How was Bezaleel, who was born in Marlborough and apparently lived there until taking up his farm at Leicester in his 28th year. This summons (with no report of a subsequent

examination or trial) is of some value in fixing his Marlborough residence—

Bezaleel How, Solomon How, Thomas How Jun'r, Thomas Jaslin, Samuel Shearman, Samuel Harrington, John Smith, John Hutson, Ephraim Amsden, and John Parks, all of Marlborough, are summoned to appear in the Court of General Sessions of the Peace to be holden at Cambridge the 24th of May inst. to give evidence of what they know relating to any Riot, Rout, Trespass or tumultuous Disorder committed at Marlborough aforesaid on the 21st of February last.

May 19, 1738.

Middlesex Court Files
Bundle May 1738

This deed to one hundred acres in what is now the center of Paxton establishes the place where Bezaleel Howe, Jr. (of Revolutionary fame) was born.

The bounds of the land conveyed by John Snow to Bazaliel How of Marlborough, are recorded at Worcester, as follows:

One hundred acres of Land situate Lying and being in the Northerly part of the East half of Leicester and is part of the land I bought of Jonas Clark of Boston in the County of Suffolk, Esquire, by deed dated February 15, 1744. This hundred acres bounds as follows—it begins att a pine tree marked being the southwesterly Corner of Jaazaniah How's Land and Runs thence S 19 E forty perch to a pine tree marked. Thence westerly by Land of John Lynd's or common to a heap of stones. Thence northwesterly sixty perch to a white pine tree marked, from thence northerly by Land Oliver Witt to a heap of stones and from thence Easterly to a Red Ash in sd line of Jaazaniah How and from thence Southerly by said How's Land to ye pine Tree first mentioned.

Dated Sept 30, 1745 Consideration 320 old tenor
Worcester District Registry of Deeds 24-458

Bezaleel How, Sr., must have died within about five years of his purchase of this tract in Leicester (now Paxton) as the following Probate Court notice establishes—

Administration on the Estate of Bezaleel How of Leicester, cordwainer, deceased, granted to Hezekiah Maynard of Marlborough, 1751.

Bondsmen Jacob Hemenway and Luke Brown

Witnesses Edward Carr and J. Chandler

Widow Anna How—children: Susanna, Timothy, Edith,
Darius, Baxter, Bezaleel

Personal property Leicester £16-6-3

Marlborough £21-12 and a great chair 4s

Real Leicester 100 acres with a small house £106-13-4

Worcester County Probate 176-213

And with that goes the action of the Marlborough authorities showing that his early death (33 years of age) prevented him from providing for his family—

Middlesex Court Gen. Sessions, Dec 10, 1751

The Selectmen of the Town of Marlborough are allowed to enter their caution against Anna How, relict widow to Bezaleel How, and her daughter Susannah How. The said Selectmen refusing to admit them as Inhabitants of this Town they having been warned to depart as per Warrant and Return thereon file.

Oct 24, 1751.

Middlesex County Court of General Sessions
1748-1751

Hudson's History of Marlborough (page 163) explains that when a stranger came into town to reside the person into whose family or tenement he came was required to give notice to the selectmen of the name of the person, place where he came from and his pecuniary circumstances and the time he came into town. The authorities would at their discretion let them remain or order them to be warned out of town. This precaution was taken to prevent their gaining a settlement and becoming a public charge. This notice is the beginning of a pathetic struggle—the family was scattered after the father's death. The daughters went to Middleton, Essex County, where they subsequently married—Susannah married William Wood April 4 1759 and Edith married Timothy Bradford May 29 1764. The widowed mother disappeared entirely as far as the records are concerned. The notice in Hudson's History of Marlborough that she died there in 1773 is not substantiated by a search of the records made by the City Clerk in 1907. Tradition says that her youngest son—Major Bezaleel Howe—returned to Hillsborough New Hampshire in 1783 (after being away during the entire war period) to visit his mother. This cannot be substantiated as there are no records in Hillsborough to establish her residence there. But the most baffling thing about the search is that her family name cannot be found despite repeated efforts. She is "Anna How, relict widow to Bezaleel How" and that is all. The attempt to call her "Anna Foster" is mere conjecture. Thirteen years after her husband's death we have this notice as to his estate—

Petition of Hezikiah Maynard of Marlboro to the General Court as administrator of Bezaleel How, late of Leicester deceased, intestate, to sell the whole of said deceased's real estate

October 18, 1764

Granted in the House of Representatives Nov 2, 1764

The interest of 1/3 of the money arising from the sale to be applied to the support of Anna How, widow of Bezaleel How, in lieu of dower, and the remainder for the payment of debts due from the estate and the overplus, if any, to be divided among the legal heirs and also the widow's third after her decease

Worcester County Deeds

55-522

And also this conveyance—

Hezekiah Maynard administrator of Bezaleel How of Leicester, cordwainer and yoeman, deceased, conveys to Oliver Witt of Leicester Gentleman, (but now called the District of Paxton) the homestead of said Bezaleel How, 62 acres, which Bezaleel How bought of John Snow Sept 30, 1745 except that part of said land which was taken by execution by the Proprietors of Leicester **May 9, 1765**

Worcester County Deeds

55-523

The oldest son, Timothy, was then "of a place called Stillwater in the Province of New York" and from there granted a quit claim deed on this property to the purchaser Oliver Witt. But in 1759-60 Timothy had served in the French War (including the capture of Quebec) from Marlborough. He subsequently moved to Wyoming Pennsylvania and was there at the time of the terrible Indian attack in July 1778. The next younger brothers were both in the Revolution (see Heitman, Register of Officers of the Continental Army)—Darius How enlisting from New Marlborough, Massachusetts, and serving in the army from 1775 to 1788, Baxter How of Hillsborough, New Hampshire, becoming a Captain of Artillery and serving until his death just prior to the completion of the Yorktown Campaign. It has been a matter of considerable search to establish the locations of the various members of this family after the father's death in 1750. Why the two girls went to Middleton is still a mystery—the presence of Baxter and his younger brother—Bezaleel—in Hillsborough, New Hampshire, has been solved. These boys chose their Uncle Eliakim How of Marlborough as their Guardian (Middlesex County Probate Court No. 8453 Feb. 5 1759 and Jan. 18 1762) and in 1763 Eliakim How became the second settler of the newly established town of Henniker, New Hampshire. Hillsborough

and Henniker are adjoining towns and offered excellent opportunities for ambitious young "emigrants." Father went to Hillsborough in 1906 in tracing these matters to a completion.

V Major Bezaleel Howe (1750-1825)

- Bureau of Pensions Records, Washington, D. C.
Revolutionary Rolls of New Hampshire, vols. 1, 15, 16 and 17.
Provincial and State Papers, New Hampshire, vols. 9 and 10
Historical Register of Officers of the Continental Army, Francis B. Heitman, 1893
Historical Register and Dictionary of the U. S. Army, 1789-1903, page 547, Francis B. Heitman, 1903
History of the 1st New Hampshire Regiment in the War of the Revolution, Frederick Kidder, 1868
The Commander-in-Chief's Guard, Carlos E. Godfrey, M.D., 1904
Travels of Four and One Half Years in the United States of America, John Davis, 1803 (1909)
Howe Records in the Possession of Hon. Charles M. Howe, Passaic, N. J.
Howe Collection (loaned to New Jersey Historical Society, Newark, N. J.)

The documents in this collection are marked with an asterisk (*)

The youngest child of Bezaleel and Anna Howe was named after his father. He was but an infant in arms when his mother—a widow—took him from the home in Leicester back to Marlborough from which place she was immediately "warned" by the Selectmen (December 1751). We know nothing of his childhood because we are unable to establish the identity of his mother. Tradition says that he received only one quarter's tuition at night school and that he acquired by stealth. The letters he has left fully substantiate this statement! He was the first of the family to add the final "e" to the name. As a young man he was in New Hampshire at Henniker and Hillsborough and before his twenty-fifth birthday was passed came "The Lexington Alarum" and he joined on April 23 1775 the Continental Army. His service was in the New Hampshire Brigade under General Enoch Poor, and, after his death, General John Stark. The New Hampshire Revolutionary Rolls contain ten references to Bezaleel Howe covering the period from 1775 through 1782 and this letter from the Bureau of Pensions gives us the basis of his record—

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

BUREAU OF PENSIONS

Washington, D. C.,

November 5, 1898

Sir—

In compliance with your communication of the 3rd inst., addressed to Mr. F. B. Heitman, and by him referred to this bureau for reply, you are advised that the records on file in this Bureau do not show that Bezaleel Howe served as a commissioned officer with Arnold's expedition to Canada. It does appear, however, that he made an application for a pension on March 30th, 1818, at which time he was 63 years of age and residing in New York City, and said claim was allowed for his actual service as a private and Lieutenant for a period of over six years in the New Hampshire troops, Revolutionary War. In his application he makes the following statement: "That he entered the service on the 20th day of April 1775; that on that day he marched with about one hundred men from the town of Amherst, State of New Hampshire, to Cambridge, in the State of Massachusetts. That as soon as the army was organized he enlisted as a private soldier in Captain Crosby's company, Colonel Reed's regiment, General Sullivan's brigade. That on the 8th day of November 1776, the said Bezaleel Howe was appointed a Lieutenant in the Army of the United States. That in 1777 he served in Capt. Morrell's company, Col. Cilly's regiment, General Poor's brigade, in the New Hampshire line, which brigade after General Poor's death was commanded by General Stark, and in which brigade he, the said Bezaleel Howe, served until the close of the Revolutionary War; and that during the greater part of the year 1783 the said Bezaleel Howe commanded his Excellency's, General Washington's guard, and escorted his papers and baggage to Mount Vernon, his seat in Virginia."

It appears that he was appointed a Captain on October 10, 1783. He was married to Catherine Moffat February 15, 1799, and died September 3, 1825. His widow died December 3, 1849. Children's names were: Margaretta, John M., Catherine S., and Bezaleel.

Very respectfully,
H. CLAY EVANS,
Commissioner

To

Mr. George R. Howe,
Park and Mulberry Streets,
Newark, New Jersey

The official list of the army commissions 1775-1783 published by F. B. Heitman gives these entries under his name—

Howe-Bezaleel (N. H.)
Second Lieutenant 1st New Hampshire, 8th Nov. 1776
Wounded at Stillwater (Freemans Farm) N. Y. 19th Sep. 1777
First Lieutenant 23d June 1779 and served to close of war

Further search at the Pension Bureau revealed the existence of these two originals (reported by C. E. Godfrey, State Agent of New Jersey at the Pension Bureau in Washington, to father in a letter of October 9 1900).

I certify that Lieutenant Bez'l Howe was appointed a Lieut in the first N Hampshire Regiment on the eighth day of November 1776 and has from that time to this ever borne the Character of a Vigilant, faithful and good officer.

.Given under my hand in Garrison West Point this 17th day of Septr 1783
Geo Reed Lt Colo Comd't

In pursuance of an Act of Congress of the thirtieth day of September A D 1783, Bezaleel Howe Esquire is to rank as a Captain by brevet in the army of the United States of America.

Given under my hand at Princeton the tenth day of October 1783

Elias Boudinot, President (Seal)

With the New Hampshire men he was at the Battle of Bunker Hill (the American force consisted of New Hampshire and Connecticut troops in addition to those from Massachusetts). His son, John M. Howe, used to tell this story of his enlistment and first engagement—

On the morning when the soldiers were to march my father stood looking on. There was one of the recruits, an old man, surrounded by his wife and daughters who hung about his neck and wept bitterly. The scene affected my father's heart and with a dash he came to the old man and said, "Here give me your old gun and I will go for you, and if the government ever gets able to give me a gun I will send the old thing back to you." So taking the old gun and cartridge box he fell in line and marched to the music of fife and drum.

My father was present at the Battle of Bunker Hill but remarked that he was treated very badly not being brought into action, but held with the reserve. He loaded and fired the old man's gun several times but it kicked so that it almost dislocated his shoulder and he had to desist.

He served with the brigade at the Siege of Boston but did not go north on the Quebec Expedition marching instead with Washington's army to the relief of New York City. He fought in the Battle of Long Island (August 27 1776) and was in the retreat through Westchester County as the following incidents remembered by his son tell—

I was introduced to a Mr. Mills in New York City about 1826. He said to me "My son, I knew your father well; I was a soldier in his company when we were stationed on Long Island. The captain of the company, a coward, ran away when the British attacked and your father, Lieut. Howe, took command of us. We fought all day and at night ran twenty five miles.

When I was Chaplain of the New York Hospital (1837)—Broadway at the head of Pearl Street—Mr. Wetmore, for nearly half a century superintendent of the Hospital told me:

I was a little boy at the commencement of the Revolution when your father Lieut. B. Howe came to Danbury Connecticut in command of a company of soldiers and made his home at my father's house. He was of a very genial and entertaining turn with the children and amused the little folks very much. One day he took a cat and apparently made it talk greatly to the delight of the children.

At the close of this campaign he was commissioned Second Lieutenant in the First New Hampshire Regiment. Again his son's memory helps us—

Several of the wealthy young men in his own company felt annoyed that he should have been promoted from the ranks over them, and accordingly not only reported him as a Tory, but one of them went so far as to write to the commandant giving these reports and adding that Howe would desert at the first opportunity. It afterwards appeared that orders were actually given to shoot him on the spot if he attempted desertion! Very soon after a fierce engagement took place in which the Continental Army was victorious and at its close the officers repaired to the commander's marquee to pay their respects and offer congratulations. My father, with spirits not much elated, went also to make his best bow but was greatly surprised, on entering the tent, to have the general rise, extend his hand, give him a cordial greeting, commend his bravery, and say he should report him for promotion. Nothing more was ever heard of his being a Tory and he became a favorite with officers and men.

He was with his brigade under General Arnold at the first Battle of Freeman's Farms (September 19 1777) and was wounded. From the journal of Lieut. Thomas Blake is this account of the action on that day (Kidder, History of 1st N. H. Regiment)—

Sept 19, 1777

About 12 o'clock the First N. Hampshire Regt. marched out to meet the enemy. We met them about a mile from our encampment, where the engagement began very closely, and continued about 20 minutes, in which time we lost so many men, and received no reinforcement, that we were obliged to retreat, but before going to the encampment we met two regiments coming out as a reinforcement, when we returned and renewed the attack which continued very warm until dark, at which time we withdrew and retired to our encampment.

The losses of General Poor's brigade on that day were—

28 killed of whom 3 were officers
164 wounded of whom 17 were officers
26 missing

The defeat of Burgoyne and his surrender on October 12th freed the Hudson Valley from the immediate menace of the British but the importance of West Point and the pressing need of communication with New England forced Washington to maintain a strong guard in the Highlands. The New Hampshire troops were part of that force and near Phillipstown, New York, there is the remains of an old camp site still known as "Hampshire Huts." This was hard although important service with only a few minor engagements to occupy the long dreary months—especially the winter months. It was during these years (1777-1780) that Lieut. Howe was sent as a messenger to Philadelphia—

His equipment consisted of a pair of buckskin breeches, a round jacket, a pair of boots, and a cap, and in this way he went on horseback as fast as possible.

From an incident during one of these winters comes—through his son—this remembrance—

It was in the depth of winter at a certain fort where we were stationed, the weather was intensely cold. A detachment of British were moving around us and threatening us with attack. We tore up our blankets and made cartridges and then the rascals never came. We suffered intensely for want of clothing but there was no help.

These stories centering about Colonel Alexander Hamilton belong also to this period—

My father was said to have been one of the best shots in the army, and commanded a company of picked men under Col. Hamilton. It was said that he could pace off twenty paces, turn around, and hit a dollar nineteen times out of twenty and that with the old flint lock of the period. At one time he felt grossly insulted by both the colonel and major of a certain regiment, and according to the custom of the times, challenged them both to fight him. But being a marksman of unusual ability friends interposed, the amende honorable was made, and the fighting obviated.

At another time serving under Col. Hamilton, the regiment was surprised by an attack from the British. My father ran to the barn, led out the colonel's war horse, mounted him bareback with only a halter, and under heavy fire rode off and escaped.

About the year 1833 (writes John M. Howe) I was introduced to Col. Hamilton's widow by my nephew, Dr. Edward Guion, and enjoyed a pleasant conversation with her. She remembered my father and spoke of him very kindly as one of her husband's picked men.

Evidently Lieut. Howe carried himself well through this period for on June 23 1779 he was commissioned First Lieutenant. On October 2 1780 he was at Tappan, New York, when Major John André was executed as a spy.

André was dressed as neatly as if he was going to a ball with his boots nicely polished. My own feelings were greatly affected as they marched to the execution to the tune of "Roslyn Castle," a dead march. Scarcely a dry eye could be seen. André's bearing was manly to the last.

The next year he was detached from his brigade and went back to his state on recruiting service.

State of New Hampshire
In Committee of Safety
Exeter, 15 Feb'y, 1781

Sir: You being appointed one of the Recruiting Officers from the line of this State, you will receive from the Muster-Master at Amherst such men as he shall muster, and give your receipts to him for the same, to be by you forwarded to the New Hampshire line, agreeably to the act of the

General Court for raising and completing this State's quota of the Continental Army, passed Jan'y 12, 1781. You will receive from the issuing Commissary, who is or may be appointed at that place, such rations of provisions for yourself and party as you are entitled to receive in camp. You will likewise receive rations for the new recruits, agreeably to a vote of the General Court, passed Jan'y 26, 1781 (a copy of which you have herewith), and give your receipts to the Commissary for the same.

Lieut. Bezaleel Howe
Also to Joseph Boynton, Lieut.

Thursday, Feb. 15, 1781. Ordered the Treasurer to pay Lieut. Bezaleel Howe, absent four years, thirty pounds in bills, of the New Emission, and to endorse the same on his first note for depreciation, £30.

7th Dec. 1781. Ordered Noah Emery, Jun'r, to deliver to Lieut. Bezaleel Howe, twenty gallons of West India rum, and charge the same to the United States. (The above order was returned Jan. 19, 1782.)

Honour'd Sir:

I am happy to informe you that the Late Resolution of the Honorable Cort semes to give new Spirits to the People in this Quarter—that they semes Determined to fill up the Continental Army for which Men are dayly Mustering. But chiefly for six months as Gen'l Nichols is uncertain whether the six months Men will Draw Rations here would Beg to be assured of the Matter. But if no order arrive I shall issue Rations to them the 15th Instant and on to cary them to Springfield.

I almost blush to informe you of the little worth of paper Money here—the new Emission Passes curent with them that have got it. But that's not me and a Man that is mutch deprecated must Beg of your Honours Influence in the Commity of Safety to send me one hundred Dollars for which I will account for when ever could upon ashureing your Honour that I make use of all the economy that I am Master of to live to prevent making expence to the State.

Except My wishes for your health. And Believe Me to Be with evry sentiment of Esteem your Honours Most obedient and Humbl servant

Bezl Howe

Amherst, 10th July, 1781

The Honorable Meshech Weare, Pres't State N. H.

On his return to active service he was stationed at the Rocky Hill Headquarters (the last Headquarters of the Revolution, situated near Princeton, New Jersey) as the following documents prove—

Permit the bearer, Lieut Bezaleel Howe, to pass to the American lines unmolested.

James DeLancey

Lieut-Col of the Weschester Refugees

Weschester April 1, 1783

Lieut. Howe had been sent into the British lines to assist in arranging for the cessation of hostilities which occurred eighteen days later. On August 1 1783 he was transferred to the command of the Guard by a return dated September 6th—

* Permit Mr Howe to take Possession of one of your Rooms
for the sick of Genl Washington's Guard

Rockyhill Septr 18th 1783

To Mr John Vantilburgh

Ichabod Leigh, Justice

* Head Quarters, Rocky Hill
30th of Septemr 1783

Received of Daniel Parker & Co By the Hand of Mr Joseph Skelton five Hundrd & forteen & 1/2 lbs of Beef, Eight Hundrd & Sixty three & 1/2 lbs of Bread thirty Eight & 3/4 lbs of Soap one Hundred and ten lbs of Candles for the Use of His Excellency Genral Washington's Famely in the Present Month of Sepr

Benzl Howe Comdt of
His Excellencys Guard

* INSTRUCTIONS FOR CAPT HOWE

Sir

You will take charge of the Waggons which contain my baggage, and with the Escort proceed with them to Virginia and deliver the baggage at my house ten miles below Alexandria.

As you know they contain all my Papers which are of immense value to me, I am sure it is unnecessary to request your particular attention to them—but as you will have several ferries to pass and some of them wide particularly the Susquehannah and Potomac I must caution you against crossing them if the Wind should be high or if there is in your own Judgment or the opinion of others the least danger.

The Waggons should never be without a Sentinel over them always locked and the keys in your possession.

You will make such arrangements for the March, with Col Morgan at this place and Mr Hodgsden at Philadelphia and Wilmington as may be necessary under all circumstances especially with respect to the expence failure of Horses and breaking of Waggons.

Your Road will be through Philadelphia and Wilmington, thence by the Head of Elk to the lower ferry on the Susquehannah and thence by Baltimore, Bladensburg, George-town and Alexandria to Mount Vernon.

You will enquire of Mr. Hodgsden and Col Biddle if Mrs Washington left anything in their care to be forwarded by the Waggons to Virginia, if she did and you can find room for it let it be carried if there is not desire them to send it by some other good opportunity.

The Waggons and Teams, after the Baggage is delivered is to be surrendered to the order of Colonel Pickering which has I believe been handed to Mr Roberts and is to deliver them to Col. Fitzgerald to be sold.

The Bundle which contains my accounts you will be careful of and deliver them at the financiers Office with the letter addressed to him—that is to Mr. Morris.

The other small bundle you will deliver to Mr Cotringer in Chestnut Street.

Doctor McHenry's Trunk and parcels you will (as I suppose he has already directed) leave at his House in Baltimore.

You will have the Tents which are occupied by the Guard delivered to Col Morgan, whose receipt for them will be a Voucher for you to the Quarter Master General.

The Remainder of the Guard under the care of a good Sergeant with very strict orders to prevent every kind of abuse to the Inhabitants on the March is to be conducted to their Corps at West Point.

Given at Rocky hill this
9th day of Nov 1783

G. Washington

This letter from Washington is the best evidence that could be produced that Captain Howe had won his way to a position of trust. The financial report of this trip is as follows—

BILLS FOR WHICH I HAVE RECEIPTS

	£ s. d.
At Derby	0 17 0
The Whight Hoss	2 10 0
Chester	0 18 0
Wilmington	0 14 3
Do.	3 0 0
New Point	0 9 2
Cristian Bridge	0 8 0
Head of Elk	5 10 0
Susquehanna	10 0 0
Swan Creek	2 10 0
Harford	0 1 6
At Leggets	5 6 0

	£ s. d.
Baltimore	2 0 0
Do.	1 15 0
Elk Ridge Landing	4 5 8
8 miles from the Landing	1 14 0
Snowden's Ferries	2 5 0
Prince George's County	0 18 9
Bladensburg	3 10 0
Georgetown	1 6 3
Alexandria	4 16 1 $\frac{1}{4}$
Do.	0 10 10
Mount Vernon	12 7 6
Alexandria	7 3 9
Marlbro	0 17 2
Anapolis	2 4 1
Head of Seavems	0 7 11
Baltimore	0 11 3
Leggetts	1 2 1
Baker town	0 10 0
Do.	0 7 4
Susquehanna	1 15 0
Charlstown	1 2 6
Head of Elk	0 14 0
Cristian Brady	1 0 0
Wilmington	5 9 10
	<u>0 17 9</u>
Sergt's Bills	19 3 3
	<u>14 1 4</u>
	<u>£103 4 7</u>
Amt. of receipts	£86 6 7
	<u>5 15 10</u>
	<u>£92 2 5</u>

During the long march to Virginia the General's personal accounts were placed in a small wooden chest which fitted into the seat of the wagon on which Captain Howe rode. This chest is in the possession of Capt. Howe's grandson, Dr. Charles M. Howe, of Passaic, New Jersey. The best account of this journey is in Godfrey's "The Commander-in-Chief's Guard," pages 99-103 and 188-190. Two incidents showing the relationship between General Washington and Howe have been preserved—

While my father was a member of General Washington's Guard he bade him walk with him one day to an old dilapidated building standing some distance back in the field. On entering they ascended a ladder to the upper floor where the General placed a small bag of money under the eaves and covered it with rubbish. My father was directed to come there the next day and get it and pay certain men.

On another day in helping pack some of the things preparatory to the removal of the General's family, my father accidentally cut his finger. The General bade him go to the house and Mrs. Washington bound up the wound in balsam apple, the popular remedy of the day.

An account of moneys expended for his Excellency's, the Commander-in-Chief's, family by Capt. Bez'l Howe for the month of October 1783—

	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Oct. 1 To 3 nutmegs, 3/5; To 36 D Soup ½, 42/	2 5 5	
" 2 To 1½ bushels corn, 9/; To 2 bush. oysters, 10/ 0 19 0		
To 50 D mutton, 25/; (3d) To 83 D Butter, 124/ 7 9 6		
To 1 Turkey, 4/; To 6½ Doz. eggs, 6/6	0 10 6	
To 6 Fowles, 4/6; To 5 Bush. oysters, 25/	1 9 6	
" 5 To 3 Doz. Lemmons, 25/; To 4 Fowls, 4/	1 5 0	
To 36 D Mutton, 18/; To ½ Carrits, 2/6 (14 19 5) 1 0 6		
" 7 To 9 Doz. eggs, 9/; To 24 D Gammon, 24/	1 13 0	
To 22 D Soup, 22/; To 1 Turkey, 3/9	1 5 9	
To 1 Goose, 3/9; To 48 D Mutton, 24/	1 7 9	
" 9 To Beets, 4/6; To 7 Doz. eggs, 7/; To cash pd. bagg., 7/6	0 19 0	
" 10 To 5½ nutmegs, 30/; To 4 Fowles, 4/	1 14 0	
To cash pd Peggy, 22/; Do pd Davy, 15/	1 17 0	
To do pd Wawsley, 30/; To 4 Fowles, 4/	1 14 0	
" 13 To 4 doz. eggs, 4/; to 45 D mutton, 22/6	1 6 6	
" 15 To 1 kegg beer, 7/6; To 2 Turkeys, 7/6	0 15 0	
To 6 D Hunney, 7/6; To 2 Fowles, 2/	0 9 6	
To 12 D Butter, 18/; To 1 bushel beets, 5/6	1 3 6	
To 1 bushel Potatoes, 3/6; To 5 bush. oyst., 22/6 1 6 0		
To 52 D Bread, 18/; To 55 D mutton, 27/6	2 5 6	
To Joseph Skelton's acc. rend. for (16 1 8)	8 15 8	
" 17 To 22 D Granboun, 22/6; To 65 D Bread, 22/6 ..	2 5 0	
" 18 To 2 Turkeys, 7/6; To 2 hearts and tongues, 2/6 0 10 0		
To 6 Fowles, 4/6; To 16 D Butter, 29/2	1 13 10	
" 20 To 6 D. mutton, 28/; To 15 doz. eggs, 15/	2 3 0	
To 12 D Butter, 22/; To 55 D mutton, 27/6	2 9 6	
" 24 To 44 D Butter, 77/; To 3 doz. Fowles, 27/	5 4 0	
" 23 To 1 turkey, 3/9; To 6 quire Rapping paper, 3/..	0 6 9	
" 24 To 23 D. Gammon, 23/; To 1 goose, 3/9	1 6 9	
To bush. potatoes, 3/9; To 1 pigg, 5/6	0 9 3	
		<u>£57 19 8</u>

And finally there exists this statement of General Washington relating to Bezaleel Howe's service with the Guards—

I do hereby certify and make known to all to whom the presents shall come that Mr. _____ Howe, late a Lieut. in the New Hampshire line of the Continental Army, was an officer of a fair and respectable character, that he served some part of the last year of the war as an auxiliary Lieutenant with my own Guard, that he commanded the Escort which came with my baggage and papers to Mount Vernon at the close of the War, and that in all my acquaintance with him I had great reason to be satisfied with his integrity, intelligence and good disposition.

Given under my hand and
Seal this 12th day of May
1788.

G. Washington

After the trip to Mount Vernon his service in the army was closed. Washington had directed the disbandment of the army on November 2 1783 and on December 4th had held his Farewell Reception to the Officers at Faunces Tavern in New York City. Bezaleel Howe was discharged at the Post on Constitution Island (near West Point) December 20 1783.

During the seven years succeeding (1784-1790) Captain Howe was a resident of New York City. His son writes—

After my father resigned his commission in the army he went to New Orleans, then in the possession of Spain, to establish business. He carried letters from the Mayor of New York commendatory of him, and from the Spanish Minister soliciting for him most favorable attention as a citizen and person of merit in New York. He remained in New Orleans only a short time and subsequently returned and settled in New York City.

This certificate of membership in the Cincinnati was issued most promptly within two years of the disbanding of the army and during "the critical period" when the Confederation was in force, four years before the adoption of the Constitution. The badge that goes with this certificate—supposed to have been made in France and brought to this country by Lafayette—is in my possession.

* Be it known that Bezaleel Howe Esquire Captain in the First New Hampshire Regiment
is a member of the CINCINNATI instituted by the Officers of the American Army, at the Period of its Dissolution, as well to commemorate the great Event which gave Independence to NORTH AMERICA, as for the laudable Purpose of inculcating the Duty of laying down in Peace Arms assumed for public Defense, and of uniting in Acts of brotherly Affection, and Bonds of perpetual Friendships the Members constituting the same

IN TESTIMONY whereof I, the President of the said Society,
have hereunto set my Hand at Mount Vernon
in the State of Virginia this tenth day of December in the
Year of our Lord One Thousand Seven Hundred and Eighty
Five and in the Tenth
Year of the Independence of the United States

By order,
J. Knox Secretary

G. Washington President

Governor Clinton's commission to Bezaleel Howe as Captain of a "Company of Light Infantry" is a most interesting document. It establishes Capt. Howe's residence as New York City. The Memorial History of the City of New York (published 1893 by the New York History Company) states that in 1786 a militia brigade was organized in New York City of which Brigadier General William Malcom, of Revolutionary War fame, was commandant. It consisted of four regiments of infantry "for the most part not uniformed."

(SEAL)

* THE PEOPLE of the State of NEW YORK

By the Grace of GOD, free and independent;
To Bezaleel Howe Esquire Greeting

We reposing especial Trust and Confidence, as well in your Patriotism,
Conduct and Loyalty, as in your Valor and Readiness
to do us good and faithful Service; HAVE appointed and constituted,
and by these Presents, DO appoint and constitute you the said Bezaleel Howe Captain of a Company of Light Infantry in a Regiment of Militia in the City and County of New York (whereof Richard Varick Esquire is Lieutenant Colonel Commandant)
YOU are therefore, to take the said Company into your Charge and Care, as Captain thereof, and duly to exercise the Officers and Soldiers of that Company in Arms who are hereby commanded to obey you as their Captain and you are also to observe and follow such Orders and Directions as, you shall from Time to Time receive from our General, and Commander in Chief of the Militia of our State, or any other your Superior Officer, according to the Rules and Discipline of War in Pursuance of the Trust reposed in you; and for so doing this shall be

Your Commission, for and during our good Pleasure, to be signified by our Council of Appointment, IN TESTIMONY whereof, We have

caused our Seal for Military Commissions to be hereunto affixed.

WITNESS our Trusty and Well-beloved GEORGE CLINTON, Esquire, our Governor of our State of New York, General and Commander in Chief of all the Militia, and Admiral of the Navy of the

same, by and with the Advice and Consent of our said Council of Appointment, at our city of New York, the Fourth Day of October in the Year of our LORD One Thousand Seven Hundred and Eighty Six and in the Eleventh Year of our Independence

Passed the Secretary's Office 1st May 1787

Robert Harpur

D. Secretary

The New York *Packet*, October 26 1787, reports under "Marriages"—

Howe:—Capt. Bezaleel married last Wednesday evening to Miss Hannah Merritt of Mamaroneck, Weschester Co., by Rev. John Gano (Baptist).

Their only child was Maria born on January 6 1789. (In her seventeenth year, November 23 1805, she married John Guion. Two of her sons established the line of transatlantic steamers bearing their name.) Both husband and wife were stricken with yellow fever in 1798—an epidemic was then raging in New York City. She died of that disease on September 18 1798 and was buried in the Baptist Burying Ground of Dr. Parkinson's Church located on the west side of Gold Street about two hundred feet south of Fulton Street. These four letters of commendation (together with the one from General Washington already quoted) were among those Capt. Howe carried to New Orleans—

(SEAL)

* By His Excellency George Clinton Esquire
Governor of the State of New York, General
and Commander in Chief of all the Militia
and Admirall of the Navy thereof—

To all to whom the Presents shall come—

It is by these presents certified That the Bearer hereof Bezaleel Howe Esquire is personally well known to me, That in the Course of the late War with Great Britain he sustained the Rank of Captain in the Army of the United States and since the Peace he has been appointed and commissioned to the Command of a Company of the Militia in this City in both which stations he hath acquitted himself

Since the War Capt Howe has served in New York where I also had the opportunity of knowing that he was very much esteemed as a man of Integrity and honor and in every respect as a good Citizen—And the same good Opinion and Esteem I am convinced he will procure to himself in whatever place he may choose to fix his residence

* I hereby certify that Capt Bezaleel Howe is personally known to me—that he served with Reputation in the late American Army and since the peace has been appointed a Captain of Light Infantry in the Brigade of Militia under my command—and that both as a Citizen and a Soldier he is universally Respected and Esteemed in this City

Given under my hand
New York May 15th 1788
W Malcom late Colonel
in the Amr Army and
B. Genl of the Militia of
the State of New York

* I was well acquainted with Capt B Howe of the Continental Army. He was taken from his Regiment to serve in the Commander in Chief's Guards and remained with them until the Army was disbanded when he was sent with a detachment of them to escort the General's Baggage to Virginia—He was much esteemed as a brave and worthy officer and his conduct with the Commander in Chief (to whom I was then Aid De Camp) was much approved

Ben Walker formerly Lt Col
Phila June 10, 1788 in the Army and A D Camp to the
Commander in Chief

* City of By the Honorable James Duane Esquire
New York Mayor of the City of New York

To all to whom these presents shall come or concern
Greeting—

Whereas Bezaleel Howe Esquire at present residing in this City but late a Captain in the Armies of the United States of America, intends to go abroad and is desirous of a Letter Testimonial for the Satisfaction of those to whom he may be introduced in pursuing the objects which he has in view.

Now therefore know ye, that the said Bezaleel Howe sustains a fair and unblemished Character and is worthy of Confidence as a good citizen and that it appears to me from respectable attestations that he was esteemed during the late war as a brave and active officer.

In Testimony whereof I the said Mayor have hereunto subscribed my name and and caused my seal of the office of Mayoralty of the said City to be affixed this 29th Day of May in the Year of our Lord 1788 and of our Independence the Twelfth

Jas. Duane

Justin Windsor (History of America, Vol. VII) states that at the time of the adoption of the constitutional government—1789—the military establishment of the United States consisted

of two companies of artillery, one at West Point and the other at Springfield, and infantry stationed at the posts northwest of the Ohio—a total of 672 men! “In 1791 a new regiment of infantry was created and Arthur St. Clair was appointed major-general. In the spring of the following year—1792—the number of the troops was increased to 5000 men, Anthony Wayne was appointed major-general, and a legionary organization was adopted. With this army General Wayne took the field against the Indians, whom he overthrew at the Battle of Maumee Rapids, on August 20 1794.” This reorganization of the army gave Capt. Howe an opportunity for service and we find in Heitman this list of commissions in the Regular Army—

Howe—Bezaleel

Lieutenant 2nd U. S. Infantry 4th Mch. 1791

Captain 4th Nov. 1791 assigned to 2nd Sub Legion 4th Sep. 1792

Major 20th Oct. 1794

Honorably discharged 1st Nov. 1796.

Father was able to get these commissions and they are copied here together with two letters relating to this period. The entry on the letter of September 7 1791 is in Bezaleel Howe's handwriting. The family tradition says that he served under General Wayne in the Indian wars of the middle western country.

* War Department

7th March 1791

Sir,

The President of the United States, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, has appointed you a Lieutenant of the 2nd Regiment in the Service of the United States. You will please immediately to signify to me your acceptance or non-acceptance of this appointment.

If you should accept you will immediately repair to Exeter in the State of New Hampshire, where you will receive recruiting instructions from Captain Jonathan Cass and money for the bounty of the Recruits, and also two months advance pay for yourself.

Arrangements will be made for the Clothing, Arming and subsisting the Recruits at Exeter.

In order that you may judge of the Pay, rations and emoluments of the Commissioned, non-Commissioned Officers and Privates in the Service of the United States, I enclose you the Acts of Congress relative to the military establishment, and also a list of the Appointments of the Second Regiment.

I am

Sir

Your huml Servt

J Knox

Secty of War

Lieutenant Bezaleel Howe

* War department
Sept 7th 1791

Sir

Your letter of the 3rd, has been received.

The Secretary of War is by no means displeased with your conduct as a recruiting officer, on the contrary the number of men you have enlisted is a convincing proof that you have been very industrious in the business—The mode of drawing a bill on him for money was not altogether pleasing; however, he requests that you will persevere in obtaining an additional number of recruits—money shall be forwarded for the purpose—You will please to deliver your recruits to the order of Captain Smith.

I am Sir
with great esteem
Your very humble Servt
Th. Stagg Jun
Chf. Clk.

Lieut Bezaleel Howe
(recruits in New Brunswick are
to march immediately)

* War department
April 12, 1792

Sir

The President of the United States by and with the advice and consent of the Senate has appointed you a Captain in the Second Regiment of Infantry vice Kirkwood killed November 4, 1791.

You will please immediately to signify your acceptance or non-acceptance of this appointment.

I am Sir
your humble servant
J. Knox
Secty of War

Capt Bezaleel Howe

*Dear Sir

Permit me once more to return you my unfeigned thanks for the favours bestowed on me while at the point—I had not the pleasure of biding you adieu the morning I left there—Neither did I see Capt Fleming. I beg you to aprise him that I entertain a Greatful Sense of his Goodness and Polite attention to me and hope it will sometime be in my power to make suitable Returns to both of you I got safe home and found my family tolerably well though complaining with Colds. My little daughter Harriet presents her Compliments to Miss Maria and begs she will Accept of the waist Ribin Inclosed for taking care of her Papa. Make my compliments agreeable to Mrs Howe and Mrs Fleming and

Believe me to be with Sentiments of Gratitude

and Esteem your Sincere
Friend

Ebenezer Foote
Marlboro Sept 19th 1793

Capt Howe

(PRINTED FORM)

* War department March 12 1795

Sir

The President of the United States, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, has promoted you to the rank of Major in the First Sub Legion in the service of the United States vice Hughes resigned 20 October 1794

I am, Sir
Your humble Servant
Timothy Pickering
Secretary of War

Major Bezaleel Howe

* The Commander in Chief requests
the pleasure of Major Howe's company
at dinner to-day at 4 o'clock.

1 Novr 96

After his five years of service in the Regular Army Major Howe settled again in New York City and received an appointment as Custom House Inspector as did several revolutionary army officers. His son tells us—

The salary was one thousand dollars a year. On this amount they managed to live comfortably except when changes of administration caused removals to be made on political grounds. Three different times was my father put out of office much to his and his family's inconvenience. One of these periods was during the Embargo due to the War of 1812. But, finally, action was taken by Congress making provision for the retention of revolutionary officers permanently, and my father thereafter held his office and was paid his salary up to the day of his death, although for several months he was incapacitated for service.

The earliest record we have of this period is the appointment of 1799—

DISTRICT OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK

To Bezaliel Howe

By Virtue of the Powers vested in me by an Act of the Congress of the United States, entitled An Act to provide more effectually for the Collection of the Duties imposed by Law on Goods Wares and Merchandise imported into the

United States, and on the Tonnage of Ships or Vessals

You are hereby constituted and appointed A supernumerary Inspector of the Revenue within the said

District, during the pleasure of the Collector. You are therefore faithfully and diligently to perform all and singular the Duties pertaining to the said Office, agreeably to the Directions contained in the Act before men-

tioned

for which this shall be your Warrant.

Given under my Hand and Seal of Office the eighth Day of July
in the

Year of our Lord one Thousand seven Hundred and Ninety Nine

(SEAL)

Jos'h Sands
Collector

The City Directory of 1796 reports—

*The
American Almanack
New York Register
and
City Directory
for the
twenty first year of American Independence
By David Logworth
New York
1796

page 117—

Society of Information

John Bull President
Walter Townsend Vice President
Lawrence Whipple Treasurer
Nathaniel Mead Secretary
B. Howe Clerk

page 213—

Howe, Major, Bezaleel

80 Fair Street

Soon after his return to the city he identified himself with the New York State Society of the Cincinnati—his original membership dated from 1785 as we have seen. Talbot Olyphant, the Secretary of the New York State Society, wrote father on October 19 1900—

The following is an extract from the minutes of the Standing Committee meeting on January 11, 1800:

Letters from Bezaleel Howe, lieutenant in the New Hampshire line, were read stating his claim to become a member of this Society; and the Committee being satisfied of the propriety thereof, whereupon resolved that on his paying to the Treasurer of the Society one month's pay of the grade which he held in the late Army, he shall be admitted a member of this Society—and which month's pay shall be remitted to him on his producing a satisfactory receipt or certificate of his having before paid the same.

Bezaleel Howe signed the roll on July 4 1800.

The receipt is additional evidence of the date of his joining the New York State Society—

* New York 1 July 1800 recd of Bezaleel Howe
Twenty six 67/100 Dollars being one month's pay as
Lieut for Initiation fees to the Cincinnati
Society

In the 1st N. H. Regiment were 12 lieutenants who received \$26 2/3 per month.

Bezaleel Howe was succeeded in this Society by his eldest son, George Cooper Howe (1802-1841), and he, in turn, by his only son, George Bezaleel Howe (1841-1904). This abstract of the Cincinnati records is of interest in regard to the latter—

*GEORGE BEZALEEL HOWE

eldest male descendant of
Captain Bezaleel Howe of the 1st Regiment
New Hampshire Continental Infantry
1st Dec 1886

Hamilton Fish
president

John Schuyler
secty

In 1904 John Morgan Howe, M.D., D.D.S. (the eldest son of John Moffat Howe), succeeded to membership and he was followed by his son, Morgan Rowe Howe—the present representative of the family in the Cincinnati Society.

On February 15 1800 Major Howe married Catherine Moffat of Little Britain, N. Y. (See report of Moffat Genealogy on page 131.) Their children were—

Eliza	born Nov. 19 1800, died in infancy
George Cooper	born Sept. 23 1802 married Hester Ann Higgins May 24 1832 died Dec. 4 1841
Margaretta	born Feb. 27 1804 married George Washington Duignac Aug. 1 1820 died Dec. 1 1896
John Moffat	born Jan. 23 1806 married (1) Mary Mason Oct. 31 1838 (2) Ann W. Morgan Sept. 14 1843 (3) Emeline Barnard Jenkins May 7 1846 died Feb. 5 1885
Oscar	born Mar. 11 1808, died in infancy
Julia Ann	born Oct. 4 1810, died in infancy
Catherine	born Sept. 21 1812 married Samuel R. Spelman Oct. 31 1831 died March 4 1883
Bezaleel	born Aug. 17 1815 married Jane Cordelia Frank Aug. 5 1838 died Jan. 18 1858

We have these pictures of the home—

John M. Howe writes—It was customary in those days to have liquor in the house to offer anyone who called, so that on our sideboard in the parlor there always stood on one side the brandy bottle and on the

other side the gin. When the old army officers visited the house these bottles were not neglected especially when they fought over their battles for the fiftieth time, but my mother was not lacking in mother wit and, as opportunity offered, on such occasions, diluted the liquor at least one half with the best pump water the city afforded, and by these means they were able to drink much longer and still keep sober. Temperance societies were unknown but my mother watched over her children so tenderly that no one of her five children who lived to mature life became even a moderate drinker.

Julia Ann's death was a great grief to all the family. She was so engaging and pleasant a little one. She was buried in Trinity Church Yard, New York. On the day of the funeral Columbia College was holding Commencement exercises in Trinity Church, just as we entered the burial ground the audience was clapping and cheering lustily at the close of a graduate's speech.

(Sept. 11 1884)

One of the last notes written by Dr. Howe is this one concerning his mother—

How memory still clings to my mother although she passed away thirty five years ago. I think of her as she was in my boyhood, of her influence in the family among the children and with my father, of her love and sympathy as exhibited in various attentions in sickness and in health, of her unwearied attentions to my brother George who for three or four years, beginning with the eleventh year of his age, suffered excruciating pains from inflammatory rheumatism, of her great love for my younger brother Bezaleel who as he came up towards manhood was a source of great anxiety and care yet how a mothers love clung to him unfalteringly and with the tenderest interest, of her influence in counteracting the teachings and habits of men addicted to drinking liquors. To our mother all the children owe the early bias implanted in them against the drinking of intoxicants. She manifested the faithful loving mother down to the very last of our earthly life, though it was through many difficulties.

The reprint of an old English book of travels was thus commented on in the Newark (N. J.) *Evening News*—

. . . Now Henry Holt and Company issue a reprint of a book by John Davis, entitled "Travels of Four Years and a Half in the United States of America during 1798, 1799, 1800, 1801 and 1802." The editor is A. J. Morrison. We welcome this reprint for the reason especially that John Davis was in many ways related to New Jersey.

. . . After John Davis arrived in New York in March 1798 he found a pleasant lodging place with Major Bezaleel Howe on Cherry Street. Major Howe, grandfather of George R. Howe of East Orange, who is Vice President of the New Jersey Historical Society, had been an aide to Washington and had served in the army, not only through the Revolution but for nine years following. For a long time he was the commandant at West Point, and after his military duties were over he settled in New York City and was appointed a custom house inspector. He held,

or did not hold, that position, according to the change of parties, for a number of years, until, after 1812, it was provided that a Revolutionary soldier should not be removed from office at the whim of any party, and his place was made secure.

Major Howe was a member of the Cincinnati and, no doubt, as Davis says, was "not a little proud of his Eagle." The Major's first wife died of fever in September of the year Davis became acquainted with the family. . . . Upon subsequent visits to New York during the four years covered by his narrative Davis lodged with Major Howe and seems to have found in him a good friend. Major Howe lived until September 3, 1825. He was survived by a widow and a large family of sons and daughters.

The Lorist

Newark *Evening News* Nov. 27 1909

Travels
of
Four Years and a Half
in the
UNITED STATES OF AMERICA
During 1798, 1799, 1800, 1801, and 1802
Dedicated by permission to
Thomas Jefferson Esq
President of the United States
By JOHN DAVIS
London
1803

pages 21-23

I lodged in New York with a young man, who called himself a Physician, in Ferry Street, a melancholy alley impervious to the sun. About this period, my friend the Doctor relinquished his house, and rented a little medicinal shop of a Major Howe, who was agreeably situated in Cherry Street. As the Major took boarders, I accompanied the Doctor to his house, determined to eat, drink, and be merry over my two hundred dollars. With some of the well-stamped coin I purchased a few dozen of Madeira, and when the noon tide heat had abated, I quaffed the delicious liquor with the Major and the Doctor under a tree in the garden. Major Howe, after carrying arms through the revolutionary war, instead of reposing upon the laurels he had acquired, was compelled to open a boarding house in New York, for the maintenance of his wife and children. He was a member of the Cincinnati, and not a little proud of his Eagle. But I thought the motto to his badge of, "Omnia reliquit servare Rempublicam," was not very appropriate; for it is notorious that few Americans had much to leave when they accepted commissions in the army. "Victor ad aratrum reddit" would have been better.

In principles, my military friend was avowedly a Deist, and by tracing the effect to the cause, I shall expose the pernicious tendency of a book which is read with avidity. The Major was once the commanding officer of the fortress at West Point, and by accident borrowed of a subaltern the history of the Decline and Fall of the Roman Empire. He read the work systematically, and a diligent perusal of that part which relates to the progress of Religion, caused him to become a Skeptic, and reject all belief in Revelation. Before this period the Major was a constant attendant on the Established Church, but he now enlisted himself under the banners of the Infidel Palmer, who delivers lectures on Deism at New York, and is securing for himself and followers considerable grants of land in hell.

page 341

From Amboy, which terminated our land travelling, we embarked for New York, where I found a kind reception at the house of Major Howe.

Major Howe was given a pension of \$20 per month beginning August 4 1818 and continuing through the payment of March 4 1820.

WAR DEPARTMENT

Rev'y Claim

I certify, That in conformity with the Law of the United States
of the 18th of March 1818
Bezaleel Howe late a Lieutenant
in the Army of the Revolution
is inscribed on the Pension List, Roll of the New York Agency,
at the rate of twenty dollars per month, to commence on the
thirtieth day of March, one thousand eight hundred and eighteen.

Given at the War Office of the United
States
this fourth day of August
one thousand eight hundred
and eighteen

J. C. Calhoun
Secretary of War

This has been established from search of the receipt book of the New York Pension Roll now on file in the 3rd Auditor's Office in the Treasury Department and from the original application for a pension sworn to by Bezaleel Howe before the Hon. Richard Riker, "Recorder, and one of the judges of the Court of Common Pleas, called the Mayor's Court of the City of New

York," 30th March 1818. The reason for the abrupt discontinuance of this aid in the pensioner's 70th year is very interesting—

The Pension Act of May 1 1920 provided—

No person is to receive a pension after payment of that due on the 4th March 1820 unless he exhibits a schedule of his whole estate and income, clothing and bedding excepted . . . a certified copy of schedule and oath, and opinion of the court, to be delivered to the Secretary of War . . . The Secretary of War may strike from the pension list the names of persons who, in his opinion, are not in indigent circumstances.

Bezaleel Howe, like a good many others under the Act of 1818, failed to file the schedule mentioned and consequently did not receive a pension after March 4 1820. There was strong feeling at the time against the above act. In two or three communities the old soldiers held meetings and as a body, although some of them really were paupers, decided not to apply under the act. There are but two or three instances where the Secretary of War actually used the power invested in him by the last clause of the Act of 1820.

His son's memory is partially at fault in this statement—

Although my father was in the regular army for sixteen (?) years he never (?) received a pension from the Government. He said he would be required to make oath that he had no property, or as he termed it, that he was a "pauper" and this he would not do inasmuch as he was owner of some wild lands in Skaneateles and in Oswego in the State of New York that he had bought and through all his time was paying taxes on.

My mother never received a pension because of her marriage Feb. 15 1800. Congress granted pensions to all widows of revolutionary officers married before 1800. She died Dec. 2 1849 and very soon thereafter pensions were granted that would have put her in possession of a considerable amount. But it was all well; she was made as comfortable as she could have been, lacking nothing.

In the City Directory "for the forty fifth year of American Independence" 1820 on page 252 is the following—

Howe Bezaleel inspec. of customs 104 Mott

His son has this to add in completing the record—

My father died September 3 1825 and his remains were buried in the Dutch Reformed Burial Ground in Houston Street New York, and fifty

years afterwards, when the bodies were all removed to make place for buildings, his remains, with those of my brother, George C. Howe, were carefully gathered up and reinterred in my own plot in Greenwood Cemetery, Brooklyn. My father's funeral was attended by a few surviving officers of the revolutionary army, the few original members of the Cincinnati Society, Dr. Mitchell of Columbia College among others, but time had removed most of the venerable men who had been his associates.

A very valuable collection of Major Howe's papers is in the possession of Hon. Charles M. Howe of Passaic, New Jersey. Here are 27 originals extending from 1783 to 1821—four of them I have copied for this book; the October 1783 expense account, the report of the trip to Mt. Vernon in November of that year; the Custom House appointment of 1799, and the John C. Calhoun certificate of 1818. In addition there are three other reports of General Washington's household for August and September 1783; a letter from the Spanish Minister—May 1788—introducing Bezaleel Howe as one who is about to reside "within the King's domain" (New Orleans); seventeen letters relating to Regular Army matters extending from 20 August 1791 to 24 June 1794; and two documents concerning the New York Custom House dated 1 Jan. 1801 and 1 Aug. 1821.

Moffat-Little Family

Moffat Genealogies, R. Burnham Moffat, 1909
History of Orange County, N. Y., 1881, Ruttenber & Clark

We are all under the greatest debt to Mr. R. Burnham Moffat of New York for publishing some ten years ago a very careful record of the Moffat family. I have quoted from it only in the briefest way but it should be consulted by everyone interested in the family history. Mr. Moffat has been most generous in distributing copies of the book to members of the family.

The Moffat line of descent—

Samuel Moffat	Ruth —————	d 1734
William Moffat d 1748	Margaret —————	d 1746
{ b Rev. John Moffat d 1788	m 1750 Margaret Little	b 1724 d 1800

$\begin{cases} b \ 1774 \\ d \ 1849 \end{cases}$	Catherine Moffat	m 1800	Major Bezaleel Howe	b 1750 d 1825
$\begin{cases} b \ 1806 \\ d \ 1885 \end{cases}$	John Moffat Howe	m 1846	Emeline Barnard Jenkins	b 1821 d 1906
$\begin{cases} b \ 1847 \\ d \ 1917 \end{cases}$	George Rowland Howe	m 1879	Louisa Anna Barber	

The first of the family in America was Samuel Moffat who settled in Woodbridge, Middlesex County, New Jersey. The only record we have is that on December 3 1710 he joined the Presbyterian Church there. In the Woodbridge Churchyard are the graves of his wife and of his son William and his wife. The date of the birth of John Moffat is unknown. We have record of his graduation (at New Brunswick) from "The College of New Jersey" on September 27 1749—there were six in the class and this was the second commencement of what is now Princeton University. He was ordained by the Presbytery of New York at the Goodwill Church in Little Britain, Ulster County (twelve miles west of Newburgh) on October 4 1750. A pastorate of twenty years resulted and afterwards the records of the Presbytery contain his name always marked "without charge." Theological difficulties resulting in continuous schism within the Presbyterian Church (minutely described in the "Moffat Genealogies") took John Moffat out of the pastorate. During some of the later years of his life he taught a Latin School in Little Britain—among his pupils were George and DeWitt Clinton, the children of his neighbor General James Clinton. The year of his ordination at the Goodwill Church, he had married Margaret Little, the daughter of Rev. John Little and Frances Fitzgerald, his wife. The Littles were Irish people who are supposed to have come to this country in the *George and Anne* in 1729 with the followers of Charles Clinton. John Little in 1745 built "Stonefield"—a very substantial home which is still to be seen in Little Britain. The Little property included 483 acres. After the death of Mr. Little in 1752 "Stonefield" came into the possession (by a curious will) of the infant son of Margaret Little Moffat and so was the home of the Moffats for the next sixty years. John Moffat died April 22 1788 and was buried on the

hilltop a few rods north of the old home. Here in unmarked graves are the remains of Rev. John Little and family and of Rev. John Moffat and his wife.

VI Rev. John Moffat Howe, M.D., 1806-1885

History of Bergen and Passaic Counties, N. J., W. Woodford
Clayton, 1882

Filial Tribute to the Memory of Rev. John Moffat Howe, M.D.,
1889

The News History of Passaic, N. J., 1899

The facts of this life have been preserved with such care and affection that it is almost unnecessary to do other than refer to the Tribute of thirty years ago. Father felt keenly the need of reminding community as well as family of the faith and usefulness of his father's life and on page 47 is a copy of the inscription for a proposed tablet to be placed in the Methodist Church at Passaic. Father wrote April 13 1908—

The older I grow the more I am impressed that father's life was an unusual one, and conditions have changed so mightily since his death that our own children do not appreciate them at all. Passaic is a new community to-day—no man had as much to do with the changing of a Jersey farming community into a suburb of New York as he.

The fourth child of Bezaleel Howe and Catherine Moffat was born at 12 Rose Street, New York City, January 23 1806. He was baptized by Dr. Beech, rector of St. George's Church, and in 1826 confirmed by Bishop Hobart in Christ Church (Anthony Street, later Worth Street). His heart was sensitive to the deepest religious emotion and he experienced a profound struggle in his spiritual growth. Finally he came to the conclusion that he must preach the gospel and the Methodist Church offered him the desired opportunity. While on a visit near Oswego, New York, in 1833, he was licensed as an exhorter and three years later was licensed to preach at Quarterly Conference held in the Greene Street M. E. Church over which Samuel Merwin was the Presiding Elder. Bishop Elijah Hedding ordained him deacon on May 19 1839 at the Sands Street M. E. Church in Brooklyn and on May 21 1843 in the 7th Street Church, New York, he was ordained elder by Bishop Thomas A. Morris. Thus was completed his reception into the ranks of the "local preachers" of the Methodist Church—a step reached by the

most intense searchings and sufferings but bringing with it untold satisfaction and peace. The great joy of his life was to preach Christ. In addition to his preaching and pastoral work (for he was constantly in demand in New York City and later in New Jersey) he was Chaplain of the New York Hospital (then on Broadway at the head of Pearl Street) from 1837 to 1838. His use of this opportunity is described in Chapter V of the Memoir of 1889. After some very trying experiences in business John M. Howe became a dentist. He was one of the pioneers in that profession practising years before the first dental school was established. He took "lessons" from some of the New York dentists—there were not over 300 dentists in the entire country in those days! His first office was at No. 102 Grand Street and in 1838 was moved to No. 209 Grand Street (the latter number being changed to No. 227 when the street was renumbered). Here his sign was a familiar landmark for many years—

J. M. HOWE DENTIST

He tells us that he was influenced in selecting this profession by the fact that it would entangle him less with the world than almost any other business he could select and would leave him freer for his ministry. In 1844 he was given the degree of M.D. by the Castleton Medical College of Castleton, Vermont. Hence his two professions with their rather odd combination of title and degree—Rev. John Moffat Howe, M.D. His health was never robust and in 1837 he developed serious lung trouble. A trip abroad was decided on and in almost desperation he left on the sailing vessel *New York*, June 7 1838 for Liverpool. The days abroad were full of homesickness and discouragement until in London he consulted Dr. Frances Ramadge, the author of "Consumption Curable," who gave him strong hopes of recovery. He returned to New York October 10 1838 on the steamship *Royal William*—a boat of 617 tons burden with engines of 276 horse power, but as the fuel had all given out they came into New York harbor under sail! From this conference with Dr. Ramadge resulted his own cure and his attempts to help others similarly afflicted. He abridged Dr. Ramadge's book and

republished it in New York with a foreword of his own. He also developed "the Howe tube," a simple device for encouraging deep breathing—on this he refused to take out a patent and provided for its continued manufacture after his death. The gospel of health was his second great theme! Soon after his return from abroad (October 31 1838) he married Miss Mary Mason at her home, No. 12 Second Street, New York. Their children were—

Frances Ramadge born August 10 1839
married Rev. John Andrew Munroe September 18 1859
Mary Mason died April 7 1896
born October 10 1841
died in infancy

Within a few days of the birth of the second child the mother herself was taken. It was a terrible blow—something of her character and their relationship may be gained from "The Memoir of Mrs. Howe," published by her husband in 1842. On September 14 1843 Dr. Howe was married to Miss Ann W. Morgan at the home of Eliphalet Wheeler, Esq., Broome Street just east of the Bowery. A son was born to them, the mother passing away soon afterwards.

There were now two years of hard unremitting work when by his faith he persevered and did all he could to make a home for his two children. Then the home on Grand Street was reestablished again for on May 7 1846 at the Greene Street M. E. Church Dr. Howe married Miss Emeline Barnard Jenkins. This was the happiest possible union lasting for all but forty years. Six children were born to them—

George Rowland	born October 21 1847 married Louisa Anna Barber June 11 1879 died June 9 1917
Edwin Jenkins	born July 2 1849 married Sarah Louise Simmons died March 14 1905
Charles Mortimer	born May 1 1851 married Margaret Ida Canfield October 12 1876

Ella Louise	born November 16 1852 married (1) Ansel Bartlett Maxim June 20 1874 (2) Byron David Halsted May 16 1894
Emeline Jenkins	died June 2 1896 born June 1 1856 married David Carlisle June 1 1876
Susan Elanora	born October 18 1858 married Byron David Halsted January 7 1883 died December 15 1890

In 1853 the family moved to Acquackanock, New Jersey (now Passaic) and "The Old Homestead" (on the land now bounded by Prospect Street, Passaic Avenue and Grove Street) was built. For many years Dr. Howe went back and forth to his dental office in New York and might be termed "the first commuter" from the then quiet farming village to the metropolis. But village interests always received a large share of his attention. He was President of the Board of School Trustees in 1856 but prevented by a determined minority from rebuilding the old school (adjoining the old Reformed Church on the north) he built "The Academy"—a private school—and maintained it for years—to this he brought the best teachers he could find, among them Duncan Campbell in the sixties and others who had great influence in the community; the last principal was Rev. John A. Munroe, his son-in-law. Because of his interest in education Governor Marcus L. Ward appointed him on the State Board of Education in 1866 and he served continuously for twenty years. The story of the Methodist Church is told most completely in the Memoir of 1889. Dr. Howe gave the land on which the present building stands (Bloomfield and Gregory Avenues) and served as pastor of the church, without salary, 1864-65. "With no one object was his life more intimately associated than with the rise and progress of the Methodist Episcopal Church of Passaic." In this he was supported by his sons, George and Charles, and by his sons-in-law, David Carlisle and Ansel B. Maxim. Mr. Carlisle was afterwards closely identified with the Y. M. C. A. and served as President for many years and Dr. Charles M. Howe was Mayor of the city for several terms. The silver wedding anniversary on May 11 1871 was not only a remarkable family reunion but also a time when neighbors and friends came in large numbers to pay their respects to the hospitality and public spirit of "The Homestead." Ten years later,

January 23 1881, the local Methodist Church presented Dr. Howe with a strong statement of their esteem. He died at the "new home," No. 84 Howe Avenue, February 5 1885, and was buried in Cedar Lawn Cemetery between Passaic and Paterson. With a peculiar appropriateness the monument bears the inscription—

I am the Resurrection and the Life

Jenkins-Barnard Family

The Early Settlers of Nantucket, Lydia S. Hinchman, 1901

History of Hudson, Stephen B. Miller, 1862

History of Hudson, Anna R. Bradbury, 1908

Hudson *Gazette* (Centennial number), April 9, 1885

In the Memoir of 1889 brief reference was made to the Jenkins family (pages 188-190) and a genealogical chart was published. Subsequently this chart was found to be in error—father wrote on the margin—

In genealogical research there is always much valuable misinformation to be had—firmly believed by the informant.

21 February 1904

He then went to work to collect the data for a correct record. After his mother's death he wrote to a cousin—

It is my desire to write and publish for the family and friends a tribute to my mother's memory.

16th September 1907

In the course of the years father collected much information which I am glad to summarize in these notes. Through the Jenkins family came the Mayflower descent—

"The Mayflower" line of descent—eleven generations—

1 { b ———	1582	John Tilley	m	b ———
2 { b ———	1607	Elizabeth Tilley	Aug. 14, 1623 m John Howland	b ——— d Feb. 23, 1672
3 { b ———	Oct. 13, 1683	Desire Howland	1643 m John Gorham	b Jan. 28, 1621 d Feb. 5, 1676/7
4 { b Feb. 20, 1652		John Gorham	Feb. 24, 1675 m Mary Otis	b Mar. 14, 1652/3 d Apr. 1, 1732
5 { b June 23, 1683	1743	Stephen Gorham	Dec. 25, 1703 m Elizabeth Gardner	b ——— d July 22, 1763

6 { b Oct. 8, 1705	Oct. 1726	b Sept. 9, 1707
{ d July 13, 1777 Susanna Gorham	m Daniel Paddock	d Dec. 1743
7 { b Dec. 1729	Oct. 1, 1751	b 1732
{ d Feb. 13, 1814 Stephen Paddock	m Eunice Coffin	d —
8 { b — 1754	Apr. 3, 1772	b Oct. 25, 1751
{ d Dec. 26, 1835 Susanna Paddock	m Abishai Barnard	d July 15, 1815
9 { b July 6, 1781	Mar. 9, 1800	b July 9, 1776
{ d Nov. 1, 1849 Susanna Barnard	m Barzillai Jenkins	d Sept. 7, 1823
10 { b Apr. 16, 1821	May 7, 1846	b Jan. 23, 1806
{ d Dec. 21, 1906 Emeline Barnard Jenkins m John Moffat Howe	d Feb. 5, 1885	
11 { b Oct. 21, 1847	June 11, 1879	
{ d June 9, 1917 George Rowland Howe m Louisa Anna Barber		

This chart has been worked out with a good deal of care. The Society of Mayflower Descendants in the State of New Jersey in their 1920 pamphlet number John Howland as "fourteen" in their list of Mayflower passengers "from whom descent had been proved." And by a note referring to No. 14 they report that descent from this passenger includes "descent from John Tilley and his daughter Elizabeth." And in this same list (page 14) are the names of persons who married daughters of Mayflower passengers—

No. 41 John Gorham (No. 14)

"The Early Settlers of Nantucket," by Hinchman, establishes this record down through the seventh generation (see especially pages 113, 174, 230, 239, 262, 263, 267). Additional information in regard to this generation is contained on page 62 of the First Book of Records of the Town of Nantucket and on page 74 of the same book is the record of the birth of Abishai Barnard (Certified copy from Town Clerk under date of July 28 1908). The First Census of the United States 1790—the New York volume, page 66—reports these three men as then residents of Hudson—

	Free white males over 16	Free white males under 16	Free white females
Barnard Abishai	2	2	4
Paddock Stephen	3	1	2
Jenkins Charles	4	4	4

The New York Register and City Directory for 1796 reports on
page 65—

BANK OF HUDSON

Stephan Paddock, President

William Ludlow, Cotton Gelston,
Samuel B. Webb, Walter V. Wimble
Benjamin Allen, Jacob R. V. Renssalaer
Hezikiah L. Hosmer, Aleaxander
Coffin, Robert Jenkins,
James Hyatt, Hezikiah Dayton
and Ambrose Spencer Directors

James Nixon Cashier

A copy of Sewel's History of the Quakers (Burlington, N. J., 1774), now in the possession of the Free Public Library of Newark, New Jersey, had this note attached (in my grandmother's handwriting)—

This Book was presented by
my great grandfather, Stephan
Paddock, to his son Judah,
in 1776.—After Judah's death
it was given to his sister—my
grandmother—Susannah
Barnard. About 25 years after
my grandmother's death, it came
into my possession. I now
present it to my dear son
George R. Howe, knowing he will
value it not only as an old
heir loom of the family, but
also because it gives a correct
history of the origin and
of the cruel persecutions of that
peculiar Sect, called Quakers,
among which body my grand-
father, was an honored
member

Emeline B. Howe
Passaic N. Jersey
Feb. 20th 1879

I have in my collection of Jenkins Family Records this note—

Value Recd I promise to Pay Stephan Paddock or order
three Dollars and one half on Demand with Interest

Hudson 20th Jan. 1800

Charles Jenkins

On the back is this entry—

Stephan Paddock
Amount June
3-1814
\$56.51

This is a copy of a very interesting and valuable certificate
that gives us additional proof for the eighth generation—

Whereas Abishai Barnard Son of Robert Barnard, late of Sherborn in
the County of Nantucket in the Province of the Massachusetts Bay in
New England, deceased; and of Hepzibah his wife; and Susanna
Paddock Daughter of Stephen Paddock of Sherborn aforesaid & of
Eunice his Wife: Having Declared their Intentions of taking each other
in Marriage before several public Meetings of the people called Quakers
in Sherborn aforesaid, according to the good order used among them,
and proceeding there in after deliberate Consideration there of (with
regard unto the righteous Law of God in that case,) they also appearing
clear of all others, and having Consent of Parents and others concerned
were allowed by the said Meetings.

Now these are to Certify to all whom it may concern, that for the full
accomplishing of their said Intentions this third Day of the fourth month,
in the year of our Lord one Thousand seven Hundred & seventy two.
they the said Abishai Barnard and Susanna Paddock appeared at a publick
Assembly of the aforesaid People met together at the public Meeting
House in Sherborn aforesaid, and in a Solemn Manner he the said
Abishai Barnard taking the said Susanna Paddock by the hand, did openly
declair as followeth

Friends I desire you to be my Witnesses that I take this my Friend
Susanna Paddock to be my Wife: promising by the Lord's Assistance
to be unto her a true and loving Husband, until it shall please God by
Death to seperate us. and then and there in the said Assembly the said
Susanna Paddock did in like manner declair as followeth: Friends I
desire you to be my Witnesses that I take this my Friend Abishai Barnard
to be my Husband, promising by the Lord's assistance to be unto him a
true and loving Wife, until it shall please God by death to seperate us.

And as a further Confirmation thereof, the said Abishai Barnard and Susanna Barnard did then and there to these Presents set their Hands, she according to the custom of Marriage assuming the name of her Husband.

Abishai Barnard
Susanna Barnard

And we whose names are here unto Subscribed being present among others at the Solemnizing of their Marriage & Subscription in manner aforesaid, as witnesses here unto have also to these presents subscribed our names the Day and Year above written.

Zaccheus Coffin	Rachel Coleman
S. Coleman	Mary Gardner
Matthew Barnard	Lydia Gardner
Barnabey Coleman	Judith Gardner
Benj. Marshall	Phebe Barney
Samuel Bunker	Rhoda Hussey
Jonathan Gardner	Puella Bunker
Jonathan Barnard	
Mathew Barnard Sr.	Recorded in 2nd Book of Records
Barzillia Folger	of Marriage Certificates in Sherborn
Robert Barnard	on the Island of Nantucket Page 204
Wm Coffin	pr.
Zacc ^s Coffin Jun ^r	Jos Marshall Clerk-
Mathew Starbuck	
Joseph Swain	
Peter Barnard Jun ^r	

The Jenkins Family Bible—a large leather-bound volume—bears this place and date on its title page—

Philadelphia
Printed and Published by Matthew Carey
No. 122 Market Street
1810

The records therein contained are copied in full and bring this Mayflower chart through the tenth generation—

Between the Old Testament & the Apocrypha:— (Page 677)

Family Record

Marriages

- (1) Barzillai Jenkins married to Susan Barnard March 9th, 1800.
- (2) Robert B. Jenkins married to Elizabeth Jane Mantfort in the city of New York by Rev^d Henry Chase.
- (3) Edwin B. Jenkins married to Hannah Sophia Mantfort May 1839 in St. Josephs Florida by Rev^d Gantier.

(4) Oliver A. Jenkins married to Sarah Jane Dougherty in Pensacola Florida.

(5) Emeline B. Jenkins married to John M. Howe the 7th of May 1846 in the Green St. M. E. Church in the city of New York by the Rev'd Dr. N. Bangs.

(Page 678)

Family Record

Births

- (1) Barzillai Jenkins
Born July 9, 1776
(2) Susan Barnard
Born July 6, 1781

Deaths

- (1) Barzillai Jenkins
Died 7th Sept. 1823
(2) Deceased Nov. 1, 1849 at 1/4 before 9 o.c. P. M. at the residence of her son-in-law's J. M. Howe No 227 Grand Street after a sickness of about thirty hours—during which she was entirely collected and sensible of the approaching end, and though her bodily sufferings were very great, her mind was "kept in perfect peace." She made a happy exit from time, leaving no doubt but that she is now enjoying heaven. Her disease was Asiatic Cholera.

(This item refers by brackets to Susan Barnard)

(Page 679)

Family Record

Births

- (1) Avis Jenkins born December 29, 1800
(2) Almira Jenkins born March 26, 1803
(3) Edwin B. Jenkins Born April 18, 1806

(4) Robert Barnard Jenkins
Born March 23, 1809

(5) Susan Jenkins
Born Oct. 25, 1811

Deaths

- Died January 15, 1802
Died April 24, 1807
Deceased January 15, 1853
at San Francisco, Cal.
of Dropsey of the heart
or chest.

Deceased in St. Joseph,
Florida Aug. 20, 1838 after
a sickness of about a
week of congestion of the
brain.

Susan Almira Jenkins died
at 84 Howe Ave., Passaic,
N. J. Dec. 30, 1903
Buried in Cedar Lawn
Cemetery in J. M. Howe's
Plot.

(6) Rowland W. Jenkins born
November 22, 1813

Deceased Nov. 6, 1846
in St. Mark's, Florida
after a few days sickness
of fever.

(7) Oliver A. Jenkins
Born Nov. 20, 1818

Died June 28, 1866 in
Montgomery, Ala. of con-
sumption.

(8) Emeline B. Jenkins
Born April 16, 1821

The Jenkins line itself is as follows—

1 { d 1675	Peter Jenkins	Sarah —————
2 { d Jan. 10, 1758	Matthew Jenkins	Aug. 9, 1706 m Mary Gardner d June 14, 1761
3 { b Nov. 29, 1707 d Aug. 23, 1756	Thomas Jenkins	Jan. 22, 1728/9 m Judith Folger b Dec. 18, 1712 d Aug. 10, 1764
4 { d 1808	b July 19, 1748 Charles Jenkins	Jan. 1, 1767 m Margaret Swain b d
5 { d Sept. 7, 1823	b July 9, 1776 Barzillai Jenkins	Mar. 9, 1800 m Susan Barnard b July 6, 1781 d Nov. 1, 1849
6 { d Dec. 21, 1906	b Apr. 16, 1821 Emeline Barnard Jenkins	May 7, 1846 m John Moffat Howe b Jan. 23, 1806 d Feb. 5, 1885
7 { d June 9, 1917	b Oct. 21, 1847 George Rowland Howe	June 11, 1879 m Louisa Anna Barber

About the year 1829 the following was written by Moses Brown in the album of Sarah H. Jenkins (1809-1877) of Hudson, N. Y.—a granddaughter of Charles Jenkins—showing that Charles Jenkins' second wife (Hannah Waterman 1750-1818) was a granddaughter of Roger Williams—

It is very commendable for young people to preserve a knowledge of their ancestors. To encourage my young friend, owner of this book, to collect the other members of the family, I will mention the most ancient, as far as is known, on the side of my amiable friend and sister to my affectionate wife Phebe—Hannah Jenkins.

They were Richard Waterman and Bethiah, his wife, who came from Bristol, in England, in the ship London, the 1st of December, 1630, and arrived at Boston the 5th of February the next year, as appears by "Winthrop's Journal." They lived at Salem, but in the times of the rigid spirit of persecution in the Massachusetts they were banished for their nonconformity in religion, and they came to Providence and were one of the twelve purchasers of Petuxet, and the land of Providence, which the Indian natives deeded to Roger Williams, and settled on his home lot number 28, south end of Providence, the same being now held by the descendants of the said Richard, by the Waterman family here, lying north of the College.

In 1644 he united with others and purchased of the natives the land of Warwick, where he removed, and lived in 1644, where Samuel Groton and his friends were seized by a troop of horse, sent from, and were carried to Boston, as appears by "Simplisties Defence."

Richard Waterman lived to be an old man, died and was buried at Newport in Friend's burying ground on the 28th of 8th month, 1673, as by this record appears.

The said Richard and Bethia his wife had three sons, Nathaniel, Resolved and Richard.

Resolved had three sons by his wife, Mercy Williams, daughter of Roger Williams, and died in the year 1670.

John Waterman, son of Resolved, and grandson of Richard, married Anna Olney, daughter of Thomas Olney, Ju'r. They had sons Benoni and Resolved, beside a number of daughters. Benoni I well knew. He was an honorable associate with George Hopkins.

Resolved was a sea captain, and died such on the brig Warwick in Surrainam of small-pox, after six days' illness, on the 27th of 5th month, 1751, in the 48th year of his age.

His wife and widow was born in the town of Jamestown, and died in Warwick on the 14th of 10th month, 1769, after an illness of ten days, and was buried in Friends' ground at the Meeting House in that place.

Their children are John, Edward, Resolved, Caleb, Sarah, Avis, Phebe, and Hannah Waterman.

Avis is yet living in Nantucket, the widow of Tristram Gardner, now in the 87th year of her age.

Phebe, my wife, died on the 19th of 10th month, 1808, in the 61st year of her age.

Hannah Jenkins died on the 27th of 6th month, 1818, in the 61st year of her age—an exemplary, pious woman—second wife of Charles Jenkins, by whom she had sons, William, and John Waterman, the father of

Sarah, the owner of this album, whom I desire may follow the worthy example of her pious grandmother, and sustain the honorable standing of her predecessors.

Moses Brown, Providence, R. I.

Aged 92 years, 8 months and 15 days.

From Mary Jenkins (1826-1904), another granddaughter of Charles Jenkins, father received a great many notes—among them these items which are said to have been in a “cash book” kept by Charles Jenkins—

Ships sent out

Charles Jenkins, “Leviathan” for London
Dec. 18, 1769 oil

Charles Jenkins, ship “Leviathan” for London
15,577 gallons of sperm oil to Buxton and Enderly, London
28th June 1770

Charles Jenkins in “Leviathan” for London
Dec. 7, 1770 to Buxton and Enderly

Charles Jenkins
164 casks of sperm oil to London in ship “Leviathan”
to Buxton and Enderly Feb. 1771

The “new settlement for commercial purposes” made by men from Nantucket and Providence in 1783-1784 resulted in the establishment of Hudson, New York, and its rise to prominence as a “port of entry.” The Articles of Agreement of this new enterprise were signed by—

Thomas Jenkins
Seth Jenkins
William Wall
Hezekiah Dayton
David Lawrence
Colton Gellston
John Alsop
John Thurston
Nathaniel Green
all of Providence

Stephen Paddock
Joseph Barnard
Benjamin Folger
Reuben Folger
Reuben Macy
Chas. Jenkins
Gideon Gardner
all of Nantucket

Hudson *Gazette*—Centennial Number
April 9 1885

This places Charles Jenkins' home in Nantucket up to his 36th year (1748-1784) and in Hudson, New York, from 1784 to his death in 1808. The losses to his ships from the French occurred in the middle nineties. These letters from two of his grandsons were obtained by their cousin, Mary Jenkins, to whom we owe much for preserving the records of the family—

PURDY CREEK
STEUBEN COUNTY, N. Y.
Feb. 13, 1886

My dear Friend—

Your letter is at hand. I feel deeply interested in your effort to unfold the history of Grandfather Jenkins misfortunes in the loss of his vessels.

The misty clouds of over four score years seem to obscure much which to him and his family was a terrible reality. Years of toil and anxiety had enabled him to acquire that which as it seems was laid out in enlarging the spheres of operations. Then his vessels became the prey of French privateers and his means of present and prospective wealth vanished like the morning clouds.

Uncle Barzillai, Uncle Samuel, and my father (Abishai C. Jenkins) undertook to retrieve the misfortune, but the tide was out, the means were lacking, and they quit the field in disgust. My father moved to what was called the Genesee Valley. He was out of his element and became despondent and cheerless. His neighbors would frequently pay our family evening visits to hear "Uncle Abishai" narrate the dangers of the sea. When anything grew obscure in his memory he would appeal to his Journal. In his final illness he became delirious but just before he died he sang in a clear voice—

"Messmates hear a brother sailor sing the dangers of the sea"

In the meantime I learned all I know of the capture of my father and grandfather. My father was not of age, he must have been between 18 and 21. He said he saw the French frigate heave in sight. She hoisted the French flag. She soon drew near enough to discharge a gun across our bow. We lowered our flag and suffered them to board us and take possession of our ship. My impression is that this was the "Phebe." That was the name he always called my sister and was the way she wrote her name—Ann was seldom or never used. My father and grandfather were taken to France. How long they were kept there I do not know. I was but thirteen or fourteen years old. I used to be interested in the narratives but much that older persons would remember would be unheeded by one of my years. What became of his Journal I never knew—he entered events in it until the close of his life. What the ship's cargo was I cannot tell. He frequently mentioned being in Cuban ports and other West Indian parts. I always supposed the headquarters of grandfather was Hudson. It was the port my father sailed from in his last voyage on the "General Scott."

The older sons of grandfather were old enough to command vessels at the time when the French cruisers were let loose on our commerce, but which were the ones in command when they were captured I have no means of knowing. I remember the name of the "Leviathan" but could not say what was the name of the other. Could you name the other? If the names of the two are found—are the "Phebe" and the "Leviathan" the two?

I regret to hear the loss of your brother Charles. We should endeavor to meet such misfortunes with fortitude. I have a Mary Jenkins living with me—a granddaughter. Please write me soon.

Truly yours
CHARLES S. JENKINS

CANANDAIGUA December 25, 1885

Dear Cousin—

I received yours of December 22nd and hasten to comply with your request. I shall write to Charles to-day. I have drawn a ground plot of Grandfather's house—as I remember it and send it to you. It may not be of any use to you but shows I have a distinct recollection of what I write. It was about 1796 or 7 when the ships were captured. Our parents used to tell us about grandfather's ships, of their being captured by the french and of their being prisoners. The "Phebe" was the name of the ship on which Grandfather and Father sailed at the time—Grandfather commanded the ship. My father was a minor about 17 years of age. Father said he saw the frigate when it hove in sight. They hoisted the french flag, neared us captured us, and towed us into a french port. How long they were detained there I have no means of knowing. When they came home Grandfather brought a french boy home with him and he lived with him until he became a man. I remember him when he was a child.

Father was married in 1802 when he was 22 years old. I was born in 1804 and am nearing my 83rd year. Father followed the ocean after he was married. His last voyage was a whaling voyage in the Pacific. They sailed from Hudson in the "General Scott." Barzillai Jenkins, captain, and my father (Abishai C. Jenkins) first mate. They were gone twenty two months and got home in 1817. That was his last voyage. He died in Wayne Co. N. Y. aged 47 years.

I remember Grandfather well although I was but a child. I remember going to the barn with him and taking hold of a colt's tail, of being kicked over and my lip cut open. Grandfather carried me into the house and helped repair damages. I remember cantering across the kitchen on a chair from one door to the other. In turning the forelegs the went over the threshold and threw me back on the stone steps. Grandfather helped to repair damages again.—We lived in the house with Grandfather at that time in what was called the Middle Room. I must have been not over four years old when Grandfather died or quite 82 years ago. My father died nearly 60 years ago.

What the cargo of the "Phebe" was I have no means of knowing. The ship was a merchantman and carried goods. Our mother used to tell of their bringing home brick, silk etc. I left Hudson for the west in 1818. Our mother died August 27, 1880 in Canandaigua N. Y. in her 97th year. I certify that the above is a true statement according to my best recollections and as my parents have told me.

BENJAMIN F. JENKINS

In the presence of
Aaron D. Porter
Bert Hopkins

The maritime troubles with France are described by Windsor (Vol. VII, page 362)—

These included aggressions of privateers, indiscriminate seizure of merchantmen by French cruisers—and a variety of similar acts, by which American commerce was annoyed and harassed, its operations delayed, and its legitimate profits wasted.

The ruin of Charles Jenkins was so complete as to undermine his son, Barzillai Jenkins, also a sea captain associated with his father. The following report of a conversation with Grandmother Howe is not only interesting as to the facts reported but also because it was one of the rare occasions when she would speak of her family. The financial trouble had eaten into their very souls and made them all reticent, which accounts in large measure for the difficulty in getting anything like a fair picture of the Nantucket and Hudson days. At the time of her marriage to Dr. Howe in 1846 Emeline Jenkins was Preceptress of the Wilbraham Academy at Wilbraham, Massachusetts. The conversation was as follows—

(The report of an interview between Emeline Barnard (Jenkins) Howe and her son, George Rowland Howe, at the latter's home, No. 108 North Arlington Avenue, East Orange, New Jersey, on April 16, 1904.)

To-day is Mother's eighty third birthday. She came to visit us on the fifteenth instant and to-day we surprised her with a family party. There were present:—

Dr. Francis Howe Munroe and wife
Harry Keiser Munroe and wife
George Rowland Munroe and wife
Milbourne Munroe

Dr. John Morgan Howe
Ethel Howe
Alma Howe

George Rowland Howe and wife
Ruth Eno Howe
Dr. Edwin Jenkins Howe
Dr. Charles Mortimer Howe and wife
Emeline Jenkins (Howe) Carlisle
Anne Carlisle
Claire Halsted
Edwin Howe Halsted
Ella Howe Halsted

(A total of twenty one persons)

While waiting for the relatives to come she entertained me with stories of her family.

She was the youngest of her family. Her father, Captain Barzillai Jenkins had died when she was about two and one half years old. Captain Jenkins had been shipwrecked in the Indian Ocean and every soul on board lost except himself. A naval vessel—probably of the United States Navy—had picked him up floating on part of the wreckage. Finally reaching his home in Hudson, New York, ruined financially and in feeble health, he lingered for about two years and died of fever. Previous to this voyage he had probably met with financial loss for he had mortgaged his home and his wife (Susan Barnard Jenkins) had sold her interest in her parents estate in order to raise the money for the vessel that had been lost on her return trip in the Indian Ocean. After his death the home was lost to his family by the foreclosure of this mortgage.

Her mother, Susan Barnard Jenkins, began a plucky fight against poverty and brought up her large family honorably. Three of her four sons followed the sea, as did their father. Of these—

Edwin Barzillai Jenkins, the eldest, came into prominence in southern waters, particularly in the Gulf of Mexico. He commanded the "General Izzard" transporting ammunition, provisions and troops to the seat of war with the Seminole Indians. Later, in the merchant service, when the rush to California began in 1849, he sailed his pilot boat around Cape Horn and became one of the first pilots in San Francisco Harbor—serving in this capacity until his death. A monument erected by his friends and associates marks his grave in San Francisco. He left four children: Emeline Barnard, Rowland Frances, Ida, and Oliver—all lived in Buffalo, New York, well into the twentieth century.

Robert Barnard Jenkins, the second son, was first mate in a large clipper ship engaged in the European trade. On one of his return voyages he met a lady-passenger whom he afterwards married. Then he gave up the sea and went into business with his brother-in-law in Buffalo, New York. This not proving satisfactory he joined his brother Edwin in Florida and took up again his life on the water. Soon after coming to Florida he died in St. Josephs and was buried there—the whole town was afterwards

destroyed. Two children survived him: Robert Barnard Jenkins, Jr. When Robert Junior grew to manhood he said he would not disgrace the name of Jenkins by not becoming a captain. He died on one of his early voyages and was buried in Havana. The eldest child, Susan Almira Jenkins, married Thomas C. Thorn of Brooklyn, New York—she, with a son and daughter are now living there.

Rowland William Jenkins, the third son, did not follow the sea but was a merchant associated with his uncle (Charles E. Barnard) in Green, Chenango County, New York. Later he was in business in Hudson, New York, then in St. Louis, Missouri, and finally in Tallahassee, Florida, where he died. Rowland never married.

Oliver A. Jenkins, the fourth son, followed the sea. He married and lived in Pensacola, Florida—one son survived him Barzilia Rowland Jenkins. Oliver Jenkins served for a time as pilot in San Francisco harbor but soon returned to Florida. After the death of his wife he brought his son “Buz” to New York and placed him with his sister Susan about 1858. “Buz” afterwards married but died of consumption in his early manhood and is buried in the plot of his great uncle Robert A. Barnard in Hudson, New York. Oliver Jenkins’ interests were all in the south and when the Civil War broke out he commanded a blockade runner running out cargoes of cotton and returning with supplies for the Confederacy. On one return trip his vessel was sunk or captured but he escaped. The strain, however, ruined his health and he died soon after the close of the war—probably 1868 or 1869 at the home of his wife’s family in Montgomery, Alabama. He was buried in that city.

There were also four daughters born to Barzillai Jenkins and Susan Barnard, his wife—the two eldest of these died in infancy. The two youngest were:—

Susan Almira Jenkins, born October 25, 1811 and died December 30, 1903 at Passaic, New Jersey.

Emeline Barnard Jenkins Howe, born April 16, 1821, who had married Dr. John Moffat Howe on May 7, 1846.

Among the Jenkins Records in my possession is a colored picture of the *General Izzard* commanded by Edwin Barzillai Jenkins in transporting supplies to Florida for the Seminole War in 1828. Also there is a temperance pledge signed by Oliver A. Jenkins—The Blockade Runner—dated 1834.

Father’s interest in these seafaring ancestors of his from Nantucket and Hudson was very great but his opinion of the value of the family’s claim for damages under the French Spoliation Fund (France paid this country 25 million francs in 1836 to compensate American citizens for their losses) was not so great—

Nantucket Mass
21st July 1885

My Dear Mother

This is a beautiful bright morning and if I can get up sufficient energy I will try to report on your chances of a fortune through the loss of your ancestor's ships. By the same mail am sending you a copy of "The Life of Tristam Coffyn" by Allen Coffin—a lawyer here and one of the best posted men on the Island—which gives many important historical facts that I am sure will interest both you and Aunt Susan. I have had quite a talk with this Mr. Coffin and also with Mr. Robt. F. Gardner, a native of Nantucket who lives in Boston. He has a good claim, every detail of proof established, and is well posted. He received me very kindly and loaned me a copy of the bill passed by Congress also a list of all the ships lost with names of owners and masters that have been put on file at Washington. This bill gives two years to present proofs of loss to the Court of Claims at Washington (about six months have passed so there are about 18 months yet before any action will be taken) then such claims as are approved will be reported back to Congress for final action, and then they will probably pass a bill to pay the approved claims, but of course there is no certainty even of this and if such a bill is passed it is as likely to take ten years as not before one dollar is paid. Now as to the nature of these claims—the bill reads "Touching the claims of citizens of the United States against France for spoliations prior to July 31st 1801." Between the years 1796 and 1801 France seized all American ships possible. Now the facts seem to be these as nearly as I can learn them. The Hudson Colony—Jenkins and Barnards included—left the Island of Nantucket in 1784 (some of the Jenkinses had left earlier going to Providence about 1770) Their shipping interests would have been transferred to Hudson—if a port of entry—or to New York. Then to add to the uncertainty of the case about one quarter of Nantucket burned to the ground in 1846 including the Custom House so that all documents previous to that date were destroyed entirely. In the list of vessels lost now on file at Washington the name "Jenkins" does not appear at all—but this proves nothing except to add to the difficulty in making a case. The Jenkins family must first prove that their ancestors owned an interest in a given ship by name and that she sailed from such a port at such a time and was captured by the French at such a place about such a time. It seems to me almost an impossibility to establish such claim or claims—it means the searching of the old records at Hudson, New York City or wherever they can be found and, then, if a case can be made out there is a fair chance of receiving the indemnity in from 10 to 20 years if there is no unusual delay so I would not discount the future by running in debt.—If you can get any facts from Hudson or elsewhere it might pay to write him (George A. King, a Boston lawyer handling Spoliation cases) this could do no harm. But from such information as I can get I would not spend fifteen cents on it unless it was for postage.

This is one of the quaintest, "laziest" old towns on record. I have done nothing at all and have no desire to. Only wish it was not necessary for me to return on Friday but I am thankful for even so much rest. We are comfortably located, all the surroundings are pleasant and will, I hope, benefit us all. The Goodlates are here, have gone to the beach this morning—I hope to be in Passaic within a few days and then to either see or hear from you. With much love from us all to you and to all the family about you. As ever

Very affectionately
GEORGE R. HOWE

The loss of these ships was the second great calamity! These people had left Nantucket because their whale fisheries (the largest in the world) had been broken up by the English Marine at the beginning of the Revolutionary War. In 1783 the settlement at Hudson had been started in order that they might better their fortunes. Great prosperity attended the enterprise for a time and then the blows fell as Mrs. Bradbury describes in her History of Hudson, page 49—

British orders and French decrees swept many of the ships away from their owners, others were lost by shipwreck, and the embargo and non-intercourse of 1807-8, followed by the war of 1812, gave a finishing stroke to the commerce of Hudson.

Hudson was a very important port of entry from 1790 to 1815 but after that date manufacturing interests alone have built up the city. These Jenkins-Barnard annals are full of pathetic pictures—hard struggles and bitter disappointments! In Bradbury's History, pages 50-53, is an account of the shipwreck of Capt. Laban Paddock (son of Stephen Paddock) on the coast of Africa and in the New Jersey Historical Society Library at Newark is "Paddock's Narrative"—the captain's own and quaint account of the loss of his ship and his wanderings among the Arabs. "They that go down to the sea in ships" do not have an easy life.

This tribute from the Passaic *Daily Herald* of December 21, 1906 is a fair statement of Grandmother Howe's busy life—

DR. HOWE'S MOTHER DEAD

RESPECTED WOMAN PASSED AWAY AT DAUGHTER'S HOME LAST NIGHT

Active in Church Work—One of the Founders of the Red Cross Society

Mrs. Emeline B. Jenkins Howe, widow of the late Dr. John Moffat Howe and mother of former Mayor Charles M. Howe, died at the home

of her daughter, Mrs. Emeline J. Carlisle in Howe Avenue at ten thirty last night. Mrs. Howe's death was not unexpected. For a week or more she has been in a comatose state. That she lingered so long was due to her great vitality and the good care of the faithful nurse and members of her family.

In the death of Mrs. Howe, Passaic loses one of its oldest residents and one of its most respected women. She has been a resident of this city for fifty-two years and during that time with her husband took an active part in charitable and philanthropic work.

The funeral will be held on Friday afternoon from the home of Mrs. Carlisle. The Rev. Dr. George W. Smith of the Methodist church of which Mrs. Howe was one of the organizers, will conduct the services. The interment will be in the family plot in Cedar Lawn.

Mrs. Howe was born in Hudson, Columbia County, N. Y., on April 16, 1821. Had she lived until next month she would have been eighty-five years old. She was married to Dr. John M. Howe on May 7, 1846, in New York City. They moved to Passaic in 1854, two years after the former mayor was born. Passaic was known as Acquackanonk when Dr. Howe and his family moved here.

The family consisted of eight children, four of whom survive. When Dr. Howe came to Passaic he purchased what was then known as the King farm. This comprised nearly all that is now the Second ward and a large part of the Third ward. He was one of the pioneer commuters on the Erie Railroad.

Dr. Howe established a private school, at first exclusively for his own children but later the children of other families were admitted. The first school was in the Howe homestead in Prospect Street. This house was erected by Dr. Howe and stood as originally built until it was moved in the march of progress several years ago and was remodelled.

Dr. Howe was the first to erect a brick business block in this city. The Howe block, now owned by the Hobart Trust Company, was the nucleus around which have been erected the principal business houses of this city.

Dr. and Mrs. Howe were the first to establish and maintain Methodism in this city. A history of the Methodist church written at the time the mortgage on the parsonage was burned in 1898 pays a glowing tribute to Dr. Howe's memory and his wife for the part they took in helping to organize the church.

Dr. Howe gave the lot upon which the frame church, later the old city hall stood and upon which the municipal building now stands. He also gave the ground upon which the present church stands. Dr. Howe was a local preacher and preached the last sermon in the old frame church before it was moved to the Howe Avenue and Prospect Street property. Dr. Howe's death occurred in his city on February 3, 1885. A few years before the old homestead had been vacated for a more modern house in Howe Avenue. Since the death of her husband Mrs. Howe has lived in the Howe Avenue house, always having some relative with her.

A short time ago she decided to go to Mrs. Carlisle's home for a stay. It was while she was visiting her daughter that Mrs. Howe was taken sick. Besides the former mayor and Mrs. Carlisle, Mrs. Howe is survived by Dr. J. M. Howe, of New York City, and George Howe, of East Orange.

There are also twenty-one grandchildren and five great-grandchildren.

Besides being a liberal contributor to her church as well as a faithful attendant at its services when in good health, Mrs. Howe gave freely to charity. She was one of the organizers of the Passaic Home and orphan asylum.

In 1863 Mrs. Howe and other ladies working in conjunction with the United States Sanitation Commission, the parent of the Red Cross Society organized the Union Benevolent Society. They collected and made garments for wounded and sick soldiers and shipped them to the front.

When the war was over the women formed a permanent organization and began caring for the poor. Mrs. Howe was elected president year after year until 1881 when she refused to take the office again. Mrs. Thomas M. Moore was elected to succeed her and has held the office for twenty-five years.

In 1880 John M. Howe had written of his wife—

Her life has been a true womanly life—true to herself, to God, to the Church, to her husband, her children, her relatives, her friends. She has been the helper of the poor, in sympathy with the afflicted, and ready to help in all times of need. A beautiful, true, womanly life.

The Barnard line of descent—

1	{ b 1612 d 1677	Thomas Barnard	m	Eleanor —————	d Nov. 27, 1694
2	{ b Jan. 15, 1642/3 d May 3, 1718	Nathaniel Barnard	m	Mary Barnard d Mar. 7, 1718	
3	{ b Feb. 24, 1670/1 d 1745	John Barnard	m	Sarah Macy b Apr. 3, 1677 d 1748	
4	{ b 1702 d July 11, 1765	Robert Barnard	m	May, 1726 Hepzibeth Coffin d 1782	b Dec. 20, 1708
5	{ b Oct. 25, 1751 d 1815	Abishai Barnard	m	April 4, 1772 Susan Paddock d Dec. 26, 1835	b Sept. 20, 1754 d Dec. 26, 1835
6	{ b July 6, 1781 d Nov. 1, 1849	Susan Barnard	m	March 9, 1800 Barzillai Jenkins d Sept. 7, 1823	b July 9, 1776 d Sept. 7, 1823
7	{ b Apr. 16, 1821 d Dec. 21, 1906	Emeline Barnard Jenkins	m	May 7, 1846 John Moffat Howe d Feb. 5, 1885	b Jan. 23, 1806 d Feb. 5, 1885
8	{ b Oct. 21, 1847 d June 9, 1917	George Rowland Howe	m	June 11, 1879 Louisa Anna Barber	

In the Jenkins Records is an envelope on which is written—

George R. Howe
Words spoken at the grave
of my Mother, of precious memory
1849

Within were these verses—

Verses from Watt's Lyrics
Pronounced at the grave of Mrs. Jenkins
By Rev. G. Coles

Farewell, dear friend, a long farewell
For we shall meet no more,
Till we are raised with thee to dwell
On Zion's peaceful shore

The spirit of our friend is fled.
The cold and lifeless clay
Will make the dust its silent bed,
And there it must decay

But is she dead? ah! no, she lives
Her happy spirit flies
To heaven above, and there receives
The long expected prize

In robes of innocence and love
Her spotless soul is drest,
And all the angel hosts above
Rejoice to see her blest

Farewell, dear friend, again farewell
Soon we shall rise to thee
And when we meet no tongue can tell
How great our joys shall be

Hudson N. Y.
Nov. 3, 1849.

The home of Barzillai Jenkins and Susan Barnard, his wife (where both Emeline Barnard Jenkins Howe and her sister, Susan Almira Jenkins, were born) is still standing in Hudson, New York. It adjoins the Hendrick Hudson Chapter House, D. A. R., 109 Warren Street (formerly the residence of Robert Jenkins).

VII George Rowland Howe, 1847-1917

In addition to the records of father's life published in this volume, I would call attention to the following articles—

1. The Founders and Builders of the Oranges, pages 434-6 with photograph, Henry Whittemore, Newark, N. J., 1896.
2. The Biographical Cyclopedias of New Jersey, page 103, Samuel F. Bigelow, George J. Hagar, New York City.
3. Genealogical and Memorial History of the State of New Jersey, pages 409-412, Francis Bazley Lee, New York, 1910.
4. New Jersey as a Colony and State, biographical volume, page 136, with photograph, New York, 1902.
5. Colonial Families of the United States of America, Volume 4, pages 216-220, George Norbury Mackenzie.
6. The Passaic Valley, New Jersey, Volume II, 378-381, with photograph, John Whitehead, New York, 1901.

Among the tributes received by mother in 1917 was this one drawn up by two of father's friends—

NEW JERSEY SOCIETY,
SONS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION.

Compatriot George R. Howe, admitted a member of the New Jersey Society, Sons of the American Revolution, on December 26th, 1889, died at his home, corner of Arlington Avenue and Park Avenue, East Orange, on Saturday morning, June 9th, 1917, following an illness of more than six years.

Born in New York City, October 31st, 1847, of Dr. John M. and Emeline B. Howe, Compatriot Howe received his education through a private tutor and at the New York University.

He entered business before completing his sophomore year, following the vocation of a travelling salesman. Step by step he rose in his calling and was admitted to membership in the firm of Carter, Howkins & Sloan, manufacturing jewelers, which finally was styled Carter, Howe & Co. Our compatriot at the time of his illness, was the active member.

He was the grandson of Major Bezaleel Howe, Lieutenant First New Hampshire Line, and served in the guard of honor which shielded Washington from perils and intrigues continually besetting him during the War for American Independence.

Our Compatriot was as progressive in his patriotic activities as in other agencies for human advancement to which he identified himself. His highly organized and sensitive nature grasped the essentials of plans laid before him for consideration in a manner which clarified many a situation clouded with uncertainty.

He was an earnest advocate for the establishment of permanent headquarters of our New Jersey Society, and was Chairman of the committee which arranged for their opening on Market Street, in 1909.

Our Compatriot gave freely of his time in attending as a delegate many of our National Congresses, was honored with election as Vice President General and also with committee assignments in the National Organization. He served as a member of the Board of Managers of the New Jersey Society for a number of years and was a charter member of Orange Chapter, organized in April, 1903.

Compatriot Howe was a devoted father and husband and a royal host. His family circle was charming and typically American.

Through his death the Society of the Sons of the American Revolution, local, State and National, has lost a valuable member. Even in illness, and away from the daily routine of a busy life, he did not fail in his interest in the organization, always occupying a place in his heart.

Claims upon his time for patriotic and civic purposes, though repeatedly advanced, were not in vain. He counted not the sacrifice if he could be of service to humankind. Quiet in demeanor, of deep piety and intensely patriotic, he prosecuted every task committed to his care with wisdom and discretion.

In the exacting duties of a busy commercial life our Compatriot not once lost sight of his patriotic associations. He was always regular in attendance at meetings of the Board of Managers or of Committees on which he had accepted membership.

Firmly attached to the Society of the Sons of the American Revolution, by ties of ancestry and by friendships there made, his counsel and companionship were ever sought. Therefore, it was but natural that he assumed a position among the leaders of our organization. He discharged faithfully every trust committed to his care.

A great life never dies; the value of it is measured solely by achievement along lines of helpfulness for all of God's creatures. Truly, it can be said that our Compatriot was an ideal American.

He was consistent in the practice of his charities; broad and generous in the disposition of all cases brought to his attention. In his relief of distressing conditions he was consistent, not over-doing or leaving anything undone.

Devoted in the exercise of his franchise, he seldom failed in his visit to the polling place, and was equipped for the exercise of this sacred duty by being well informed upon the conditions affecting his ballot.

Faithful in his devotions to the ever living and true God, Compatriot Howe was a regular attendant upon the House of the Lord.

He has passed on to the fathers with a life well lived and he has bequeathed a heritage to his descendants and to this Society which will have an influence for time without end.

Newark, New Jersey,
June Sixteenth,
Nineteen Hundred and Seventeen.

THOMAS WRIGHT WILLIAMS,
DAVID L. PIERSON,
Committee.

Barber-Eno Family

Henry R. Stiles, History and Genealogies of Ancient Windsor,
Connecticut, 1891
Noah A. Phelps, History of Simsbury, Connecticut, 1845
Simsbury, Connecticut, Births, Marriages and Deaths, 1898
Hebron, Connecticut, Bicentennial, 1908, 1910
New Historical Atlas of Cortland County, New York, 1876
The Eno Family, (Princeton University Press), 1920
The Descendants of William & Elizabeth Tuttle, Rutland, Vermont, 1883

Father published a brief record of mother's family—

Genealogy
of the
Barber-Eno
Family
of
Homer, New York
Newark
1893

and here again he made mention of his faith in the forefathers—

Because of my belief that the descendants of the early settlers of our country have a heritage of which they may well be proud, and that even the little knowledge attainable of the fine and honorable lives that have preceded theirs, should inspire the coming generation to emulate their virtues, to preserve and transmit untarnished, the good name inherited by them, and thus develop a true character of which their honorable ancestry would be proud.

A personal note
page 3

The Barber (spelled Barbour for the first three generations in this country) line of descent is—

Barber

1	b 1614	Lt. Thomas Barbour	Oct. 7, 1640	m	Jane	b _____
	d 11 Sept. 1662	(in Windsor, Conn., 1635)				d 10 Sept. 1662
2	b 1 Oct. 1648	Samuel Barbour	June 25, 1676	m	Ruth Drake	b _____
	d 12 Mar. 1708					d 13 Nov. 1731
3	b May 12, 1686	Capt. David Barbour		m	Hannah Post	b _____
	d _____					d _____

4	{ b 1717 d Jan. 14, 1801	David Barber, Jr.	m	Abigail Newcomb d Mar. 22, 1805	b ——
5	{ b 1749 d Mar. 4, 1805	Aaron Barber	m	Rachel Jones d Mar. 7, 1807	b ——
6	{ b Apr. 10, 1787 d Apr. 19, 1876	Jedidiah Barber	Feb. 18, 1809 m	Matilda Tuttle d Nov. 14, 1872	b July 29, 1792
7	{ b Oct. 7, 1814 d May 7, 1876	Paris Barber	July, 1850 m	Lydia Jane Eno [Lewis] d Oct. 17, 1890	b June 1, 1819
8	{ Louisa Anna Barber		June 11, 1879 m	George R. Howe d June 9, 1917	b Oct. 21, 1847

The genealogy contains the "Memorial of Jedidiah Barber," published in Homer, N. Y., 1876, and Frank B. Carpenter's "Reminiscences of Paris Barber," from the Cortland County *Republican*, Homer, N. Y., October 13, 1876. Also the tribute of S. McClellan Barber of Troy, N. Y., to both his father and grandfather (1892).

The notes on the Eno family may be summarized—

Eno (the earliest records contain various spellings—Ennew, Enno, Enos as well as Eno).

1	{ b 1625 d 1682	James Eno	1648 m	Hannah Bidwell d 1657	b 1634
		(in Windsor, Conn., 1648)			
2	{ b 30 Oct. 1651 d 16 July 1714	James Eno, Jr.	26 Dec. 1678 m	Abigail Bissell d 19 Apr. 1728	b 6 July 1661
3	{ b 12 Aug. 1702 d June 1745 (died in Cape Breton Campaign)	David Eno	20 Oct. 1723 m	Mary Gillet d 23 Nov. 1760	b 29 Feb. 1702
4	{ b 1739 d 5 Dec. 1813	Capt. Jonathan Eno	7 Jan. 1764 m	Mary Hart d 8 Oct. 1834	b 28 Dec. 1744
5	{ b 13 Dec. 1779 d 3 Apr. 1842	Salmon Eno	2 June 1805 m	Mary Richards d 1883	b 1785
		(member Connecticut Legislature, 1834)			d 1883
6	{ b 1 June 1819 d 17 Oct. 1890	Lydia Jane Eno (Lewis)	July 1850 m	Paris Barber d 7 May 1876	b 7 Oct. 1814
7	{ Louisa Anna Barber		11 June 1879 m	George R. Howe d 1917	b 1847

Father himself wrote the tribute to Mrs. Jane Eno Barber—

She was a woman of rare executive ability, strong convictions and a supreme detestation of duplicity and sham. She inherited from her New England ancestry a vigorous constitution and what a recent writer describes as "a dominating moral consciousness—the heritage of New England—the sense of duty and right in affairs public and private"; a strong character that flashed out on occasion, even though mellowed and toned by surroundings and the flight of years. A refined, sensitive, charming woman, a thorough American, a natural aristocrat; one who took prominence in any circle in which she moved by the divine right of natural endowment, enhanced by culture, and yet free from any self-seeking or anything like strong-mindedness. A womanly woman and a sincere Christian, she showed her faith by her charity towards all men, and took pleasure in saying a kind word to and of anyone wherever possible. The natural buoyancy of her disposition was unavoidably repressed somewhat by "the shocks and arrows of outrageous fortune," but yet there was always a sub-stratum of quiet humor that glowed like an opal and gave charm and piquancy to her conversation.

pages 35-6

The reference section of the Phillips Free Library at Homer is given as a memorial and this tablet is on the north wall of the Library—

BOOKS OF REFERENCE

A memorial to

PARIS BARBER

1814-1876

JANE ENO BARBER

1819-1890

of Homer, N. Y.

1903

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